Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 6. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872. NUMBER 26.

"TRIUMPH OF THE ÆTNA."

THE ORIGINAL AND RELIABLE DOUBLE MOTION
ÆTNA
MOWING & REAPING MACHINES
MADE BY THE
ÆTNA MANUFACTURING CO. SALEM OHIO.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING FULL DESCRIPTION

MOWING MATCH.

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Democrat, July, 1867

A very spirited and interesting Mowing Match was held on the farm of C. H. Bostwick, Esq., near Comphellsport, in this county, on the 15th inst. There was a large attendance of spectators, and more than ordinary interest manifested in the friendly competition. An agreement had been entered into, between the parties representing the different machines, that only Common Machines (such as are ordinarily offered for sale, and not made for special occasions) should be allowed to enter the contest, each machine should mow an equal amount of grass, and one team and driver should be used for all, in order that the trial might be a fair one, and the merits of the machines alone lay claim to public favor. The "ÆTNA" Mower, made by the ÆTNA Manufacturing Co, of Salem, Ohio, for which Peter H. Bean appeared as agent, proved to have the lightest draught, and this, with its simplicity of construction and beauty of design, combined with its powerful cutting qualities, made it the favorite of the day.

Captain A. T. King, of Charlestown, was chosen as a committee to note the draught of each machine, as indicated by a dynamometer, which was found to be as follows:

"ÆTNA,"	Draught,	150 lbs.
"BUCKEYE,"	"	155 "
"EXCELSIOR,"	"	175 "
"WORLD,"	"	175 "
"HAYHORS,"	"	165 "
"WOOD,"	"	200 "

☞ For Pamphlet, containing full description of the

ÆTNA MOWER & REAPER,

With 50 Reasons Why it is Superior,

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS,

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

AGENT for CAMBRIA COUNTY,

EBENSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT of the Auditors' Settlement with the Supervisors of Clearfield township, Cambria county:

MICHAEL J. WILLS,

One of the Supervisors for the year 1871,... Dr.

To amount of Road Duplicate,	$865.16	
" Cash rec'd on Road Duplicate,	22.67—$707.83	
Cr.		
By Work done by Taxables,	$502.60	
" Exonerations,	58.95	
" Personal services, 32½ days, at $1.50 per day,	48.75	
" Oath of office and time,	1.25	
" One day and a half with team	3.60	
" Warrant and Duplicate Books	2.25	
" One day settlement	1.50	
" Error in calculation of Road Work,	67.93	
" Balance on T. Erabyer's Road Tax,	14.94—700.17	
		$7.66

Balance due Township, $7.66

CASH TAX, Dr.

To amount of Duplicate,		$408.55
Cr.		
By amount of Exonerations,	$11.22	
" amount of Orders lifted,	74.51	
" amount paid on Judgments,	38.10	
" amount of per centage,	20.42—$174.25	

Balance due Township, $234.30

FRANCIS DELOZIER, Supervisor,

In account with Clearfield Twp., June 15, 1872.

Dr.

To amount of Duplicate,	$698.32	
" error in tax of Halloran,	5.48—$703.80	
Cr.		
By amount of Exonerations,	18.22	
" Work done by Taxables,	622.36	
" Personal services, 38 days, at $1.50 per day,	79.50	
" plank and hauling,	10.00	
" one day attending settlement	1.50—$731.57	
By credit on Cash Duplicate,		$27.78

CASH TAX, Dr.

To amount of Duplicate,		$438.69
Cr.		
By amount of Exonerations,	$11.16	
" Cash paid M. J. Wills for plank	2.88	
" amount of Orders lifted,	29.00	
" Cash paid Johnston & Scanlon on Mech'l Dunegan's judgment	30.00	
" Cash paid H. Little for Scoop,	16.30	
" Costs in case of Storm on S. M. Dongiass' docket,	2.50	
" amount of per centage on cash Bank),	21.93	
" Balance due on settlement of Road Duplicate,	27.78—$141.55	
Balance due Township on settlement		$297.14

WE, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

WM. IVORY,
H. B. NOEL,
A. BURGOON, } Auditors.

July 13.-3t.

DENTISTRY!

AT REDUCED RATES!

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he is permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week. DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25,-tf.]

[ORIGINAL.]

THE GRANT DYNASTY.

BY S. B. M'CORMICK.

Come, muse, and sing,
In solemn rhymes,
Of unexampled times;—
Let zephyr's bring,
As they roll along,
From thy sequestered bowers,
Or dark, umbrageous canopy,
Some touching song,
Or thrilling rhapsody,
Garbed in the sable gloom
Of our foreboding doom
And threatened destiny.

Pendent on Story's wing,
Survey with glance divine
The ruin and decline
Of Greece, whose bards yet sing,
Round the Pierian spring.
Her rise, and reign, and fall;—
Or Rome, whose spirits call
Along her crimsoned plains,
Pleading in spectral throngs,
That Jove avenge their wrongs—
Their centuries of pains,
And loss and misery.

Then swiftly wing thy way,
And o'er Columbia's soil,
Where working millions toil,
Observe how vampires prey
Upon our liberty.
Let nymph and nerled join,
Sweep the funereal strain,
And sing our rise and fall;—
Let Nature's lyre again
Sound Carthage, Troy, Greece, Rome,
And ring Columbia's doom.
In one commingled strain.

For, mark how anarchy,
Above the silent head
Of patriotic dead,
Doth stalk triumphantly;—
Even as at Babel's tower
Confounded all appeared,
Though leagued in union strong,
So those who wield the power,
Bewildered, rush along—
Leagued by nefarious oaths,
While bleeding Freedom loaths
The homage of the throng.

And shall our liberties—
Shall Freedom thus expire?—
Shall patriotic fire
Be quenched eternally?
And shall the requiem rise—
The requiem of our fall,
Be sounded far and wide,
And rung into the skies?
"No, Heaven forbid!" she cries;
"A patriot pride remains,
And woe to him who stains
The banner of our pride."

[*Original.*]

The Fairy Queen—A Legend.

BY J. M'CORMICK.

On a mossy mound sits the Fairy Queen,
The sprightliest elf that ever was seen;
Her crown is a wreath of woodland flowers
Bedecked with gems from coral bowers;
In her dimpled hand she holds a wand,
And she reigns supreme in Fairyland.

A host of vassals has the Fairy Queen,
Reckon'd only by millions, I ween,
Yet she rules them all without let or fear,
For the fairy sprites love their Queen most dear;
Her gentle sway they ne'er regret,
Nor ever at her mandates fret.

The Fairy Queen rides a palfrey fleet,
With flowing mane and prancing feet;
His mistress' voice he knows full well,
And when she mounts he starts pell-mell—
Away he bounds with her wlerd, lithe form—
Outstrips the wind, outrides the storm.

This nimble Queen in the dance doth trip,
And her merry subjects around her skip,
While their lovely Queen in the festive hall
Vies with her elves—outshines them all;
Yet they envy not their mistress dear,
But love her more as her charms appear.

She often sings, and her voice is sweet,
Like distant melodies when they meet,
Thence by gentle zephyrs borne along—
The Fairy Queen is the Queen of Song:
She sits and sings in the evening grey,
While the shadowy twilight fades away.

'Tis said the fairies once were angels pure,
Tho' abodes above they did not secure;
Their probation, alas! they passed in vain,
Their heritage lost they can ne'er regain;
They may weep and mourn till tears doth fail,
But sighs to them are of no avail.

But their crime, though it did them expel
From heaven, it did not merit hell,
But on earth condemned fore'er to roam,
On an island round which the billows foam;
Now they frisk and sing in thoughtless mirth,
In their fairy forts, the mounds of earth.

When first the fairies were cast outside
The pale of heaven, they chose a guide;
She was the most queenly of the fairy host,
And of all she was beloved the most;
They strewed her path with the evergreen,
Thenceforth proclaimed her the Fairy Queen.

WILMORE, July 15, 1872.

[*Original.*]

AN ORPHAN'S LAMENT.

Wearied with this life's trials, mother,
I long for thy presence to-night,
And thy sweet words of counsel, mother,
To cheer and to guide me aright.

I long to rest on thy bosom, mother,
And bury my grief in thy heart:
To receive thy fond, gentle caress, mother,
And the comfort thy love would impart.

I long, yes, so ardently long, mother,
When fierce rages the battle of life,
For the love that thou only couldst give me;
Methinks it would nerve me anew for the strife.

Life's pathway's so rugged and steep, mother,
At each step seems to spring up a thorn,
And with treading it day after day, mother,
My feet have grown weary and worn.

Then the world's so cruel and cold, mother,
It heeds not the heart's sorrow and pain—
Cares not that its frowning has crush'd, mother,
Joyous hopes that may ne'er rise again.

Oh! I am weary and ill at ease, mother,
And I long so much to be at rest—
To flee to my God and to thee, mother,
And be number'd fore'er with the blest.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

DUDLEY, PA., July 5, 1872.

A WESTERN editor who doesn't know any more about farming than we do ourself, suggests that, for garden-making, a cast-iron back with a hinge in it would be a decided improvement on the spinal column now in use.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

AN INCIDENT OF AN IEL-FATED EXPEDITION.

The escape of some of the early Western pioneers from the Red Indians were so remarkable as to be almost, if not quite, miraculous.

The disastrous expedition of Colonel Crawford, in the spring of 1782, is a matter of history. The Colonel himself was taken by the Indians, and compelled to undergo the most excruciating tortures which their savage ingenuity could devise. A large number of the men under his command were killed on their retreat, and a few taken prisoners. On these unfortunate captives the Indians vented their most terrible rage. They seem to have felt no mercy for any one connected with that unfortunate campaign. It was enough for them to know that a captive had been concerned in that wicked expedition, to consign him to the most cruel death. In this there was a species of barbarous, poetic justice. The objects of that campaign was the murder and plunder of Moravian Indians—an inoffensive, non resistant, Christianized sect—and the whites were defeated by brave, determined warriors, who nobly espoused the cause of their innocent brethren. If fearful and vindictive retaliation could ever in any case be justified, their own, under the circumstances, might be regarded as a fit retribution. There were, no doubt, many misguided men, not wilfully guilty of wrong, who suffered for the sins and crimes of others; but such is always the fate of war.

After a pitched battle with the Indians, in which the whites were sadly defeated, we have said that many were killed on their retreat, and a few taken prisoners. Among the latter was a man by the name of Slover, whose wonderful, not to say miraculous, escape from the final tortures to which he was condemned, we purpose to relate.

After the capture, Slover was taken to an Indian village called Grenadier Squaw Town, to have his fate decided This place stood in the centre of the celebrated Pickaway Plains, Ohio. The Grenadier Squaw, from whom this village took its name, was a large, muscular, masculine woman, of good intellectual abilities, but of an unprepossessing appearance. She was a sister of the great chief Cornstalk, whose village was on the opposite side of the creek, almost within hail. A few rods below the Grenadier Squaw Town was the council house of the nation; and near it a small elevation, which commanded a view of the level plains for miles around. On this little hillock was set the stake of torture, and the flames around the victim could be seen by the savage inhabitants of the different settlements and isolated dwellings within a circuit of many leagues.

Slover was considered a great prize by his captors—a prize which would afford them both amusement and revenge. They therefore guarded him with great care, but could not forbear to have a little savage sport with him in the interval between his capture and trial. It was their almost invariable custom, whenever a prisoner entered a village, either to remain or merely pass through on his way to another, to compel him to run the gauntlet, previous to deciding upon his fate; and this Slover had been forced to do several times before reaching Grenadier Squaw Town.

This running the gauntlet was in itself no trifling affair, and many a stout captive has received his death-blow between the lines. Slover had been much beaten and bruised before arriving at his destination; but the more fierce of the savages had been warned not to kill him, as that would be giving him an easy death, and depriving the nation of a glorious holiday of amusement and revenge. At Grenadier Squaw Town, Slover was received with the most savage delight, and the last gauntlet was immediately prepared for him Two long lines of men, women and children were formed, extending from the village to the council-house, which was a building much larger than the dwellings, and stood, as we have said, some distance below the others, on the open plain — These living lines were armed with sticks and clubs; and, as the unfortunate prisoner ran between them, they rained upon his unprotected head and body a succession of heavy blows, accompanied with infernal yells and screeches. Like their predecessors in this species of torture, they had all been duly warned against depriving him of life, and therefore he reached the council house in a partially exhausted, bruised, and bleeding state, but without any very serious wounds.

Once inside the council house, according to savage law or custom, the prisoner was safe till after his trial; and as Slover was guilty of the exceedingly grave offence of belonging to the unholy expedition of Colonel Crawford, who had already been tortured to death on the ground of his battle and defeat, the trial in his case was made one of the gravest importance and most impressive solemnity. All the great chiefs and warriors of the different villages, for miles around, assembled to make it a grave affair of state, and the trial was conducted with that dignified decorum usual with the barbarous natives on such occasions. It was not of long duration; and the verdict of the savage judges was unanimous for death at the stake by the most cruel tortures. The announcement of the result was received by the vindictive populace with screams and yells of fiendish delight.

The horrid execution of the poor captive was fixed for the day following his trial; and as he was being escorted from the council-house to an unoccupied log hut, which was to serve him as a prison, he was surrounded by a fierce mob of men, women and children, who vied with each other in heaping upon him the most coarse and vulgar abuse, and in striking, kicking and pinching him at every opportunity—all of which the poor fellow bore with a stoicism that would have done credit to an Indian brave. A number of the savages, in their intercourse with American and British traders, and agents, and renegades, had picked up a smattering of English words, and these they now used with all the venom of their nature.

"You poor squaw baby!" cried an old hag, as she crowded up and struck him across the face with a stick.

"You much squeal in fire, like small papoose!" yelled another, giving him a blow with her fist.

"How him like eat fire!" screamed a third, as she pinched him with all her might.

"White nigger eat fire!" shouted several children in chorus, doing all they could to hurt, annoy and irritate him.

Slover made no reply to any, but bore all with a meekness and firmness worthy of a martyr. On entering the hut where he was to pass the last night he ever expected to see in this world, the Indian guards of the condemned prisoner proceeded to bind his hands tightly together behind his back. Then making him sit down against a wall of the shanty, they passed a stout buffalo thong around his neck, and secured it to a log in such a manner that he had no power to change his position. In this painful condition, without anything to eat or drink, he passed the long night of horror, his guards keeping wide awake and near him, occasionally making an examination to see that he was perfectly secure, and often taunting him about his unfortunate condition, and describing in the best English at their command the cruelties that would be practiced on him on the morrow.

The morning rose clear and serene, and to the excited savages gave promise of a glorious day of sport. At an early hour they began to pour in from the different villages for miles around; and by noon an immense throng had collected, consisting of noted chiefs and warriors, aged veterans, and women and children, for it was intended to make the affair in the highest degree imposing. A good, hearty breakfast had been served to the prisoner, not from any feeling of compassion, but merely to increase his strength and power of endurance, so that the torture might be prolonged.

As the time drew near for the intended victim to be led forth to the stake, he was stripped naked, and painted black from head to foot; and then, as his guards conducted him to the elevated spot where so many, both white and red, had already suffered, the welken was rent with the delighted screams and yells of the hundreds of both sexes and all ages assembled around the base of the burning ground At the very apex of the little hill was set a stout stake, to which was attached a rope several feet in length, which was now made fast to the prisoner's hands behind his back. This gave him a circuit of some ten or twelve feet in diameter to move about in, and outside of which was the circle of faggots, intended for the purpose, not of burning him to death, but of roasting him from head to foot in a slow and torturing manner.

Everything being now in readiness for the horrid work, the torch was applied to the dry faggots, and another universal yell of satisfaction rent the air; but just as the flame shot upwards, there came a heavy boom of thunder, as if heaven were displeased at the cruel act; and the superstitious Indians, suddenly hushed to silence, looked up in surprise commingled with awe. For the first time it was noticed that a black and angry cloud was rolling up in the west, from which issued fierce tongues of flames, each of which was quickly followed by heavy reports, that every moment grew louder and more threatening. The attention of the savages was now divided between the approaching storm and the prisoner at the stake; and as they noted the heaving and whirling clouds pushing rapidly and angrily forward, with the lightning flashing almost incessantly, and each successive report rolling over their heads with a heavier boom, their superstitious hearts began to fear that the Great Spirit was angry with them for the deed they were about to do.

The progress of the storm was uncommonly rapid. Scarcely had the flame completed its circuit, before the anxious prisoner, standing at the stake in the centre, had begun to feel more than a slight glow of heat, when a fierce gust of wind sent the faggots flying in every direction, and the swiftly descending rain put out the fire. Amid the roar of a tempest most fearfully sublime, the spectators hastened to seek shelter in the village; and the reprieved captive, almost venturing to hope that kind Providence had interfered in his behalf, was returned to his prison.

The storm raged all the rest of the day and till late in the night; and Slover remained unmolested, but closely guarded, being reserved for a more propitious occasion. Late in the night his two guards fell asleep; and becoming aware of this from their snoring, he made a desperate effort to get away. He was secured in the same manner as on the night previous, his hands tied behind his back, and his neck fastened to a log by a stout thong. After a hard struggle he got his hands free, and then eagerly began to work at the thong about his neck. At first he seemed to make no impression on it, and after laboring for an hour, he began to despair. One of the Indians now got up and lit his pipe, and Slover trembled for fear he would examine his fastenings, discover his attempt at escape, and deprive him of the little hope still remaining.—But the savage did not approach him, and in a short time he lay down and went to sleep again.

Slover now once more tried the cord about his neck, and, to his utter surprise, found it loose enough to slip over his head—a sort of miracle which he never attempted to explain. At last he was free; and stealing softly out of the hut, over the very bodies of the sleeping Indians, he turned into a cornfield and ran for his life. Taking a zig zag course, he scarcely knew whither, expecting every moment to hear the yells of his foes in pursuit, he reached a high plain, where a drove of horses were quietly feeding. With the thong that had bound his wrists, and which he had brought away with him, he now hurriedly made a sort of halter, caught one of the animals, put it over his nose, mounted his back, and dashed away just as day was breaking. He kept the horse at the top of his speed till the poor beast gave way; and then he left him and pushed on, afoot and alone, through the great wilderness, unarmed and naked.

Foot sore, exhausted, and terribly lacerated by thorns and brambles, poor Slover at last reached a civilized habitation, and lived many years afterwards to tell the tale of his wonderful deliverance.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—Few people appreciate the value of the village papers which gather up the news of a county and advocate the interests of a locality. And few understand the amount of ability required to edit such a paper, where one man must be editor, publisher, printer, book-keeper, and all. Imagine how much the intelligence of the country would suffer by the blotting out of the country papers, which treat of the immediate interests of the people and thus come into immediate contact with their minds!

The true country editor understands that the paper thrives by being intensely local; that it is not by learned editorials on tariff and income tax, but by articles in favor of the new railroad, by descriptions of the new factory, by advocacy of the new bridge, that he must succeed — People look in his columns not only for the latest general news, but for a mention of every interesting fact, of every curious matter of gossip in his own county. And thus the paper becomes the reflector of the current events and the public sentiment of his section Nothing is too small to be itemized if only it is of interest. A country editor advertised the other day that he would insert a list of the names of all who had joined the churches in the county in a recent revival. Which showed that he understood his business. He proposed to chronicle every event of interest occurring in his jurisdiction.

Every intelligent family should give a cordial support to the local newspaper. It is one of the great educational influences. —*Hearth and Home.*

A PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE.—J. Cool Mexico, Miama county, Indiana, sends the following table which, he says, was constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschell, upon a philosophic consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon. It is confirmed by the experience of many years observation, and will suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters. As a general rule it will be found to be wonderfully correct:

If the moon changes at 12 o'clock, noon, the weather immediately afterwards will be very rainy, if in summer, and there will be snow and rain in winter.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock, fair both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 10 o'clock p. m., in summer fair, if the wind is northwest: rainy, if south or southwest. In winter fair and frosty, if the wind is north or northwest: rainy, if south or southwest.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock p. m., rainy in summer and fair and frosty in winter.

Between 12 at night and 2 o'clock a. m., fair in summer and frosty in winter—unless the wind is from the south and southwest.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock a. m., rainy both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock a. m., wind and rain in summer, and stormy in winter.

Between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., showery in summer, and cold and blustery in winter.

THE "ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure" was strikingly illustrated by the old lady who, not a long time ago, in her perambulations, coming upon a railroad track at a station, asked how soon the next train would pass. On being answered, "In half an hour," she decided at once to delay crossing the track till the cars had passed, remarking sagely that "a body couldn't be too keerful!"

SOUND TALK.

Eloquent Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 18 — In accepting the nomination for Congress at the convention in Spencer to-day, Mr. Voorhees, made a long and elaborately prepared speech, the most interesting portions of which are given *verbatim* in the following extracts:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: You have done me a great honor to-day, the greatest I have ever received, and greater, I think, when all the circumstances are considered, than usually falls to the lot of public men in this country. You have one and all refused to listen to what has been said to my disadvantage, and you have demanded that I should remain in your service. You know me better than all the world besides. We have labored together in the past, and you have bestowed upon me already ten years of official life. If, therefore, after so much experience of each other you find me in any degree worthy of such confidence as you have here manifested, I may indeed feel that I have not lived altogether in vain. I call you to witness, also, that I have not sought this nomination, but urged that it might be given to some one else. It is a prize, it is true, coming from the source it does, which is equal to the highest ambition, but circumstances of a purely personal and domestic nature led me to declare two years ago publicly in every part of the district that I was then making my last race for Congress.

Again, one year ago, I repeated my wish to quit public life, and bestow what ability and energy I possess upon my private interests. It cannot, therefore, be said that all the reluctance which I have manifested in regard to the present contest is of recent date. I am not here, however, to shun the events of the last two months, and the new and peculiar responsibilities which they impose. This is an occasion for perfect frankness between you and me. I will talk to you, therefore, as if I was seated at your hearthstones, and if the outside world is listening I trust it will hear nothing of which we will be ashamed. A close observation of the lawless and outrageous conduct of the present administration, and the great and increasing disgust in the public mind, long ago convinced me that an easy opportunity would be presented this year for the Democratic party, by presenting one of its ablest and purest men for the Presidency, to regain the control of government, and re-establish civil liberty and equality in the burdens as well as the blessings of the Republic. I give honest Republicans the same credit which they now give us in believing that they would sufficiently rise above party to vote against a corrupt administration without regard to the company in which they performed so noble an act. I still believe they would have done so, and that any one of the four or five Democratic statesmen who might be named, eminent for ability and purity of character, could have been elected to the Presidency over the present very unpopular incumbent. Entertaining this opinion with the force of an absolute conviction, I made an earnest effort to have it prevail in the minds of others in view of the approaching National Democratic Convention. I exercised my right as a member of the Democratic party in pointing out what I thought its action ought to be. This is a right for which I am beholding to no one. I have no apologies to make for having exercised it as I did. I would do so again under similar circumstances. I do not claim to be a shrewd and managing politician, if shrewdness and management consist in suppressing my honest convictions on public questions and waiting until I find whether they are popular or not. I hold that all men have a duty to perform in assisting to create a perfect public opinion by expressing their own on all proper occasions. In opposing Mr. Greeley, I acted on this principle, and no one will expect me now or hereafter to retract a word I have spoken or written on that subject. The influence of my words, if they had any, was directed to the Baltimore Convention, and not beyond the action of that body. They must stand as my sincere utterances on behalf of an object over which that body had legitimate authority and ultimate control; but I will doubtless be reminded that my views were not adopted at Baltimore, and that my opinions were disregarded. All this is true, and I do not pretend to disguise my deep regret.

I would gladly have it otherwise, and I have given the subject as careful and as conscientious an examination in order to ascertain the true path of duty as it has been in my power to make. If I could at this point abandon public station consistently with my obligation to my party, my friends and the duties I owe as a citizen to my country, the path before me would be easy and smooth. Your action alone, however, here to-day, under all the circumstance of the past and present, impels me to accept your nomination and make one more campaign with you, and for that purpose we must look the present and future coolly and resolutely in the face in the light of the recent result at Baltimore. Whenever and wherever in all the ages and nations of the world men have associated themselves together for common objects, whether in affairs of church or state, the power of a final decision over matters in controversy among themselves has been specifially lodged somewhere — Without this authority no bond would be strong enough to produce united action on behalf of any purpose however great and beneficent, so widely do men honestly differ in regard to the means and the details by which the most desirable ends are to be attained. Of course no sect or party, religious or political, has the right or the power to crush out the independent convictions of its members; and it is not only the privilege but the duty of the members of an organization to abandon it whenever they perceive that they can more surely secure the great objects they have in view by doing so.

If we turn, however, for a brief survey of the broad field of national politics many strange and significant aspects are presented to our view. We constantly hear of the unwonted position of the Democratic party. Its action and its attitude we admit to be unusual, but I think if we examine we will find other occurrences in the political world quite as novel and striking as anything in the conduct of the Democracy. In the condition of the Republican organization so natural and healthy that it can afford to sneer at the supposed sickness and death of its powerful neighbor? At the close of the war it succeeded to illimitable power and possessions. Its means by which to reduce the venal, overawe the timid and coerce all others into its support were absolutely boundless in eleven States and nearly so everywhere else. If this powerful party had been pure and unselfish in its devotion to the welfare of the country, if it had been managed with an eye single to the prosperity of the laboring people, if it had fostered the industrial classes instead of the monopolies, if it had conciliated the conquered instead of bruising them every day a fresh with additional stripes, if it had sought to invigorate and enrich an impoverished section of the greatest natural wealth instead of scourging it into still more horrible barenness and misery, if it had built on love and patriotism instead of hate and greed, it would have had before it a larger lease of power at the hands of the American people than was ever granted to a political party in the history of the world. But bloated with much power and countless wealth, its career has been full of wickedness, gradually but surely forfeiting the confidence of the people, and driving the best elements out of its organization. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the history of political contests in Indiana. In 1864, when the waves of radical misrule reached their highest point in this State, a majority of 21,000 was recorded against the Democratic party. Two years later, in 1866, we again met the same enemy and reduced his majority to 14,000. In 1868 we fought again under the same colors, and wiped out the entire majority against us, the Radicals only saving the State officers by fraudulent returns of a few hundred majority. Thus stood the contest in Indiana when the Fifteenth amendment, never legally ratified, and a fraud, in my individual judgment, on the American people, gave an increase of 10,000 negro voters to the Radicals. Yet in 1870 we defeated this coalition of blacks and whites, and placed about 3,000 of a majority on the side of the gallant and unfaltering Democracy of the State. Certainly this is not a record to beget discouragement. It shows the steady decay of the Republican party in Indiana. It shows a loss on its part in eight years of at least 34 000 votes. It shows, further, that if the Democracy does as usual on its own account this year, we will carry the State by 15,000 majority, and if the Liberal Republican party can even moderately fulfill its expectation the vote of the State will be cast against the administration party both in October and November by larger majorities than have ever heretofore been known in her history.

I have, therefore, listened with perfect patience to the voice of the South in this crisis, knowing as I do her extreme and immediate necessities. Her urgent appeal for the nomination of Mr. Greeley has been regarded by her friends in the North almost as the last despairing cry of a brave and noble people reduced to a hopeless extremity, beholding, as they think, one more chance to save themselves from a ruin infinitely worse than death. I fervently pray God that their hopes may be realized, and many a Northern man will suspend his differences with Mr. Greeley on account of the people of the South who would not do so on his own — They believe the election of Mr Greeley will afford them relief, and in that belief they demanded his nomination. It has been accorded more in reference to their condition and their wishes than to any other one cause. If Mr. Greeley, under these circumstances, should be elected he will stand pledged by the strongest obligations that ever rested upon an honorable man to bestow upon the South the blessing of a just, kind and fraternal government. If he did not do so after the confidence reposed in him by that section, he would be accursed among men. Let us hope, however, with our brethren in the South, that the experiment may be a complete success; that his election may banish misrule and plunder from their midst, restore peace in reality as well as in name, bring back a cheerful and contented devotion to the laws of the country and a pride in the flag which affords equal protection to all citizens. Let us hope that the deadly paralysis so long afflicting the South and destroying her vast productive resources may speedily be succeeded by perfect health and vigor. If our Government is to be restored to its natural proportions and strength, our States must be as free in one section as the other. We must have no lines on American soil where freedom is halted by the bayonet, and when all are treated alike by the Government they will all bear to it the same allegiance. Whatever may have been the bloody struggles of the past, when this kind of a union of hearts in support of the government shall take place, having for its basis the principles of justice, liberty and equality, then will this nation rise like a strong man after sleep and go forth to new glories, renewing the purity of its youth in connection with the gigantic proportions of its age.

[Mr. Voorhees then, in like eloquent and forcible terms, arraigned the administration for selling arms and ammunition to France to be used against Germany in the late war, referred to the fact that it is not necessary for those opposed to the corrupt Grant dynasty to think alike in regard to everything else, spoke of the charge of inconsistency brought against the Democratic party for supporting Greeley, and showed wherein Gov. Morton, who made the charge, had proved himself inconsistent on all important questions of public policy, and especially in refusing to assist in the passage of a law equalizing soldiers' bounties, the shameful fact being that those who served but little over one year received $100, while veteran soldiers received only $300, for which Henry Wilson, Republican candidate for Vice President, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was as much to blame as Morton, and concluded thus:]

I know no party. If a Republican applies to me for assistance in his business he will receive it as readily as a Democrat, without the slightest reference as to how he has voted. I hold myself as the public servant of all the citizens of my district as long as it continues me in Congress. Let this fact always be borne in mind, and let no one hesitate to act upon it.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Saturday Morning, - July 27, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PUDOMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George L. Burrel.	16. George J. Stahley.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. R. W. Christy.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. Rasselas Brown.
8. Jesse B. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. R. Wilson.
10. B. Riley.	22. P. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kunkle.	23. John G. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. Geo. W. Miller.

Democratic County Ticket.

Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—AUGUSTINE ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

POSTSCRIPT.—Harry White has at last withdrawn from the contest for Congressman at large, and to fill this and the previously existing vacancy the Radical State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday and selected Charles Albright and Glenni W. Schofield. Wm. B. Forten, colored, was chosen an additional elector.

SENATOR CARL SCHURZ made his opening speech in the compaign to an immense meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans in St. Louis, on last Monday night. The portrait which he drew of Grant and his administration was the work of a master hand. Were it not so long we would most cheerfully lay it before our readers, knowing that it would be to them a rare intellectual treat. Senator Schurz intends delivering several addresses in Pennsylvania during September.

ON next Thursday a most exciting election will take place in North Carolina for Governor, members of Congress and State Legislature. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, deserted his post of duty and has been making speeches to the negroes of that State in favor of Grant, and preaching to them the incendiary doctrine, that the rebellion is not yet over, but is still going on and ought to go on. HORACE GREELEY, on the other hand, says the war is over and that it is now time for peace and genuine reconcilation. Each party expresses confidence in its ability to carry the State. Elections are mighty uncertain and we will therefore indulge in no speculations as to the result, but patiently "wait for the wagon."

WE fulfil the promise made in our last issue and publish on our outside a synopsis of the speech delivered by DANIEL W. VOORHEES at Spencer, Indiana, on the occasion of his nominations for Congress in the early part of last week. When Mr. VOORHEES made his bitter assault in Congress soon after the nomination of HORACE GREELEY at Cincinnati, his course was universally denounced by the Democratic press as ill-timed and impolitic, and although the radicals eagerly grasped at it as the certain indication of a coming breach in the Democratic ranks, no member of that party believed that Mr. VOORHEES would repudiate the deliberate action of the National Democratic Convention, the tribunal of last resort. It will be seen from his speech that he fully accepts the situation—yields to the decision of the convention—and will battle with all his energy and unsurpassed eloquence for the defeat of GRANT and for the election of GREELEY and BROWN. With two such leaders in Indiana as HENDRICKS and VOORHEES, who can doubt the result in the "Hoosier State?"

WHEN we stated last week that the County Convention of the Labor Reform party in Blair county had endorsed the course of R. MILTON SPEER in Congress, we were not able to state the precise shape in which the endorsement had been made. We have since then seen the proceedings of the convention and publish below the resolution in relation to Mr. Speer. It is a just mark of confidence reposed in him, for if the laboring classes have a genuine and sincere friend of their interest in Congress, we believe that Mr. SPEER is that man. HORACE GREELEY has been a laborious and hard-working man all the days and years of his life, and among the members of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Baltimore Convention had no warmer or more enthusiastic supporter than R. MILTON SPEER. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That having watched with interest the course of Hon. R. M. Speer, member in Congress from this Congressional District, we have discovered in him not only eminent ability and fitness for the office, but that he is zealously and energetically guarding the interests of Pennsylvania's industry, and promoting the development of Pennsylvania's great natural resources.

Senator Thurman's Letter.

Hon ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio, is one of the most trusted leaders, as he is, by common consent, the ablest and most eloquent representative of the Democratic party on the floor of the United States Senate. We publish below his considerate and patriotic letter to a personal friend in Cleveland. It ought and we cannot doubt will have great weight with Democrats who may be evgn yet reluctant to give their support to the nomination of Horace Greeley. Senator Thurman was not in favor of Mr. Greeley's nomination by the Baltimore Convention, and was well known to be hostile to that Convention nominating any man outside of the party; but, as will be seen from his letter, he bows to the decision of the convention, and as the choice is now confined to Greeley and Grant, he expresses his belief that every patriotic impulse dictates to all Democrats the propriety and necessity of giving Horace Greeley a hearty and cordial support. No Democrat doubts Mr. Thurman's perfect honesty of purpose, or for a moment questions his devotion to his party and to the best interests of the country, and we trust that his letter, so sound and patriotic, will prove with that numerous class of Democrats who sympathized with his views to be as bread cast upon the waters, the fruit whereof will be gathered hereafter:

WASHINGTON, July 12.—MY DEAR SIR: I assure you that it is not from want of respect that I have not written to you sooner. Your letter of May 18 was duly received, but as you did not ask for a reply I thought that you would not feel hurt at my silence. I should have written to you, however, but for the following considerations: I have been of the opinion for more than a year that to give us any chance of success in the election next fall the movement indicating the policy and the man must come from the people and not from the politicians, and especially that the Democratic members of Congress should abstain from entering into any coalitions, and from everything that might look like dictating the course of the party. And this was the view very generally taken by the members. Individually, I preferred fighting under the Democratic banner, with a straight Democratic ticket; but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that a great many good Democrats were of a different opinion. And to me it seemed clear that any course that did not emanate from the masses of the party would surely fail. Acting on this principle I have not answered a single one of the many letters that I have received upon the subject. Not that I was unwilling to express my opinions, or to take my share of the responsibility; but because, occupying the position I do, I thought it the part of wisdom and patriotism not to interfere with the formation of an opinion by the people—the only opinion that could be safely followed by the opponents of the Radical party. I condemn no man who took a different view of his duty, but I think that time and events have shown that mine was correct. The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was the work of the people. The politicians had very little or nothing to do with it. It was a tidal wave that swallowed up everything in its way. The true explanation of it is that the people mean to have a change of Administration; and they will not let pride or prejudice stand in the way of success. Not that the Democratic party abandons its principles; for it does nothing of the sort. On the contrary—alleging as it truly does that the course of the Radical leaders in the White House and in Congress threatens to destroy all constitutional and democratic government—it is bound by its principles to seek the overthrow of those leaders. And if it cannot overthrow them in precisely the mode it would prefer it is but common sense to take the next best mode. Therefore, although I would have been pleased had our party unanimously resolved to make a straight Democratic fight, I am now (since the party has so willed it, and believing that the welfare and liberty of the country require the defeat of the present Administration) firmly resolved to work with earnestness and zeal for the election of Greeley and Brown. What else can a Democrat do who believes what he has been saying for years, that the continuance in power of Grant and the Radical majority in Congress would endanger the very existence of Constitutional Government? What if Greeley has opposed the Democratic party—is it not better to elect a man who has frankly and openly opposed us in time past, but who now, in many things, agrees with us, than to help to elect a renegade Democrat like Grant, who was once with, but is now opposed to us in everything? We have to choose between these two men, or throw away our franchise by refusing to vote. But who is there willing to throw his franchise away? Who is there who places so little value upon it that he will not exercise it? Who is there ready to acknowledge that he is so weak that he cannot make up his mind, and therefore will not vote at all? I trust that no Democrt will be found in any such category. Let every man who hesitates reflect that any change of administration is likely to be for the better, and that certainly it cannot be for the worse. I am your friend truly,

A. G. THURMAN.

COLONEL S. D. FREEMAN, who resides in Smethport, McKean county, in this State, the Grant elector in his district, and who is also a member of the Republican State Central Committee, has addressed the following brief letter to Russell Errett, Chairman of that Committee, in which he resigns both positions. Of course his letter means a declaration in favor of Horace Greeley:

SMETHPORT, July 6.

Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman State Central Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: As I can no longer act with the present Republican organization, either as State or National, I deem it but honorable to acquaint you with the fact, that my name may be stricken from the electoral ticket and also from the State Central Committee. Yours, truly,

S. E. FREEMAN.

In addition to this, the Harrisburg *Patriot* of Monday last says that a trustworthy correspondent in Potter county informs it that D. F. Glassmire, of Coudersport, in that county, has resigned his position as a member of the Grant State Committee, and also as Chairman of the Radical county committee, and avows his purpose to support Buckalew in October and Greeley and Brown in November. The resolution in political sentiment in the northern tier of counties, the stronghold of radicalism, is assuming fearful proportions and a perfect stampede from Grant to Greeley is rapidly going on.

WE refer our readers to the letter of HORACE GREELEY accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Coevention. It is written in his usual forcible and vigorous style, neither extenuating nor setting down aught in malice. It will be seen that he again accepts the Cincinnati platform, which was reaffirmed at Baltimore, in language equally as emphatic as he did when it was first proclaimed at Cincinnati. He is still the advocate of universal amnesty and of perfect and complete peace and good will between the men of the North and the South. His letter is generous and high toned.

Harry White.

This precocious politician is a member of the State Senate. The Radical State Convention which met at Harrisburg and nominated Hartranft and Allen, presented this same man White as one of its candidates at large for Congress and also as one of the fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Ever since these *two* nominations were conferred upon him the radical press of the State, with very general accord, has demanded that he should resign his candidacy as Congressman at large. It has been reported and published time and again that he has done so, but the authentic document establishing the fact has never yet made its appearance. It may therefore be fairly presumed that he intends to *stick*. That he will go down beyond the hope of political resurrection with his colleagues, Hartranft and Allen, on the second Tuesday of October, is a forgone conclusion.

As a slight evidence of what his own party has in store for him and how intensely hot will be the political gridiron it is preparing for him, we take the following from the Chambersburg *Repository*, the organ of the radical party in Franklin county:

"If it be true that General White *must* resign one of these nominations, it was a piece of inhuman cruelty, besides being unpardonably stupid in the convention, to give them to him. He was never known to resign anything except a combat with the Confederates, and the influences that moved him to do that do not operate in this case. He would be as unwilling to give up one of these badly considered nominations as a baby to surrender a rattle, and they please him just as a toy tickles a child. We can assure him that Franklin county republicans will take decided satisfaction in showing their appreciation of his merits and distinguished services at the polls if he remain on the congressional ticket. If he can get a thousand out of the forty-five hundred republican votes of the county he will astonish every person at his extraordinary strength. We are not particularly anxious, however, to see him withdraw, because the sacrifice of a congressman may be more than compensated by the benefit to the state in teaching nominating conventions a much needed lesson."

JOHN H. BAILEY, Esq., of Pittsburgh, is among the most prominent and able Democrats in Allegheny county. He was one of the delegates from that county to the Baltimore Convention, and of all the members of the delegation from this State, *he* was perhaps the most pronounced and outspoken against the nomination of Horace Greeley or any man who was not a straight-out Democrat. Mr. Bailey was temporary Chairman of the Allegheny County Democratic Convention, which met on Tuesday last, and in the published report of his address to that body we find the following, which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of Democrats who held the same views as he did *before* the Baltimore Convention was held:

Although he recognized that the Convention had met for work, not words, yet he had to trespass on their indulgence while he spoke of a matter in a measure, but not wholly, personal. He had been one of the representatives from this District in the Baltimore Convention, and had stood alone of the delegates from this county—but he did not mean to speak of that here, because it was not the proper time or place. That record was made up—so let it stand. He had been with the minority at Baltimore, and lest those who did not know him might misconstrue his silence here into a disinclination to speak, he meant to say a few words. He had no difficulty in making up his mind as to his course, when Baltimore had spoken. Where the Democracy had led, he was ready, cheerfully and heartily, to follow. The candidates of the Democracy at Baltimore are my candidates. He meant not merely to *vote* for Greeley and Brown, but as was his custom when he espoused a cause, he intended to *work* for them with all his energy. He said that if he did not misunderstand the purpose of the Democracy here and elsewhere, they went into the conflict *to win*, and would bring to it the indomitable resolution that had in all time made the democracy terrible to their adversaries, in every hour of the campaign. It was no matter that some might not have the leader of their choice; they could educate them by the fiery zeal they would bring to the contest, and may God defend the right. The speaker's remarks were heartily applauded.

WILLIAM HARTLEY, ESQ.—The East Brady *Independent*, edited by Col. Sam. Young, a warm personal friend of General Allen, thus rebukes the slanderous radical press of the State for their unwarranted attacks upon Mr. Hartley, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General:

Every utterance against Mr. Hartley is false from beginning to end, and though we are not a partisan of his, yet we are free to do an act of justice to a worthy gentleman and save from defamation and abuse as fair a name as is found in our commonwealth. We deny that he was a rebel during the war, we deny that through his instrumentality a strife was fomented in a Methodist church; we allege that he pays all bills promptly when they are correct, but he will refuse when they are erroneous. He has paid out thousands of dollars in developing our oil fields, yet he never accepted one dollar dishonestly, nor refused to men wages which he contracted. Yet all these charges are brought to bear against him, and, without contradiction, may find believers. We find that very respectable paper, the Kittanning *Free Press*, copying the vile slander from the Hollidaysburg *Register*, reiterating the shameless lies without comment, thus attempting to establish their truth.

Let Mr. Hartley be what he may in politics, he is thoroughly, conscientiously honest in business, and no act of his life can be pointed out to discredit this assertion. The only "overt" act that he did during the war was, when that same editor just referred to sneeringly called him a hard name, in taking that creature by the throat and giving him a good choking.

Mr. Hartley is too well known throughout this region to suffer from such stories; and we regret that any one allows his partisan feeling to drag him down to these lower depths of falsehood in order to carry a point.

THE Catholic *Mirror*, which of course takes no part in political questions or issues, says: "The nomination of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati has excited such a furore throughout all the Western and Southern States, and also, though to a less sweeping extent, in the Middle and Eastern States, as has never been experienced in the United States since the days of Harrison and Tyler. We think it even exceeds that great Whig uprising in vim and unanimity. When we heard last Wednesday the vote of each State called in the National Democratic Convention, and all the States, one after another, with the exception of Delaware and half the vote of New Jersey, casting their vote solid for Mr. Greeley, we for the first time fully realized the tremendous extent of the revolution which has been inaugurated in party politics."

HORACE GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

His Formal Acceptance of the Baltimore Nomination.

Another Statesmanlike Letter

The following is Greeley's letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, in reply to the letter of the Committee appointed to notify him thereof:

NEW YORK, July 18.

GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th. That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy; that many of you originally believe that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in support of Adams, Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces on any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you could not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit; but that your convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans on grounds of its own, or it might have presented them as the first Whig Convention did Harrison and Tyler, without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principle, which are at once incontestibly Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives a trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country. Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery, a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act, for the most part, on the defensive, in resistance to the diffusion, rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years my vision was unchecred, and my exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmation by your Convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that, not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct; that, despite the protest of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage. Whether in letter or spirit, I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truths, on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1786, will no longer be regarded as glittering generalities, but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric. I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by men of their unfettered choice. Proscription would be absurd, if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose. I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, and in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity or moral worth, but while they do many things well, and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely or safely do, and that is the selecting for States remote from and unlike their own of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they would do this to good purpose, then republican constitutions are unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system. Yet what have we recently witnessed? Z. B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina, a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election, refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead, or leave the State unrepresented for years. The votes of New England have thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead; another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war, as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union until after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State presumptively, or a number of States, on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat, proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in a stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary and capricious tyranny which dictated it. I think you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours, in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal, in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy. Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another; but that those terms are to mean in politics as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing, namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, clime or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from outstanding feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated, is to be determined, not by words, but by deeds. With me if I steadily advance, and over me if I falter, its grand army will move on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny. I remain, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman of the Convention, Messrs. F. W. Sykes, J. C. MacCabe, and others of the Committee.

IT is rumored that Bishop Bailey, of New Jersey, is soon to be made an Archbishop.

Senator Thurman Interviewed.

His Views of the Actual Political Situation—Greeley Sure to be Elected—200 Electoral Votes without the Senator's Own State—The Bolters' Movement of No Consequence.

[From New York World of Saturday.]

On yesterday afternoon the writer called upon Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, who is at present sojourning in this city, for the purpose of obtaining his views on the political situation. The distinguished Democrat was found at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and kindly consented to give a few moments of his time to answering pertinent questions. First, as to what he thought of the political situation, the Senator said:

"My letter of the 12th, written from Washington to a friend in Cleveland, Ohio, contains my views, and it is hardly necessary for me to repeat them since your readers are already familiar with them, *The World* having published the letter in its issue of the 18th. However, I may venture to state that, as shown by the letter, I was in favor of straight nominations by the Baltimore Convention, believing that Democrats could be elected. An overwhelming majority of the Convention favored a different policy and nominated Messrs. Greeley and Brown, the Liberal Republican candidates. Of course I readily acquiesce in the decision. The question is no longer who shall be nominated by the Democracy, and whether that or this Democrat merits the support of his party, but whether General Grant, the Radical nominee, or Mr. Greeley, the nominee of both the Liberal Republicans and the Democracy, shall be supported. No other man has a ghost of a chance of election, and therefore need not be thought of by practical, utilitarian Democrats.—Between General Grant and Mr. Greeley, however much I may have preferred a Democrat for nomination by the Baltimore Convention previous to July 9, and I shall do all I can to insure Mr. Greeley's election."

Reporter—Will the mass of the old-time Democrats who opposed the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Baltimore Convention do likewise?

Senator Thurman—No doubt of it. My information—an extensive one—shows that they are everywhere wheeling into line. This, I personally know to be the case in my own State. Before July 9 Ohio contained many anti-Greeley Democrats, but now there are none—at least not among my acquaintances; even Judge Van Trump, one of Ohio's Democratic Congressmen, who wrote so bitterly against the Cincinnati movement and its nominees some time ago, now acquiesces in the decision rendered at Baltimore, and is ready to take off his coat and work—and, I tell you, he is indeed an effective workman in a canvass—for Greeley and Brown until election day.

R.—Will any Democrats vote for General Grant?

Senator T.—Not one; that is not one who can consistently and properly claim to be a Democrat. Republican papers have named a few Democrats as supporters of General Grant; but some of these men I consider no longer Democrats, and others I think misrepresented by the papers in question. It is remarkable that not a single Democratic journal displays the least inclination to support General Grant, while hundreds of Republican journals go in heartily for Mr. Greeley. This I take as one of many existing good signs of the latter's election next November.

R.—Then, Senator, you think Mr. Greeley will be elected?

Senator T.—Most assuredly I do. I think Greeley and Brown will have 200 electoral votes at least—much more than sufficient to elect them. My State, Ohio, is a doubtful one, with the chances on our side, I firmly believe. But let the State go as she may, Greeley will nevertheless be elected. I give him 200 electoral votes without Ohio.

R.—What of the straight-out Democratic movement or bolt?

Senator T.—Why, it will not amount to anything. A few gentlemen—good Democrats, no doubt—met in Baltimore and called a straight-out Democratic Convention to meet in Louisville on September 3, but the Democratic masses have everywhere disapproved of the call, so that I very much question whether the Convention will ever be held. If held it will be a small, unimportant affair, not likely to exert any influence of consequence upon the action of the Democracy. The wave in favor of Greeley is too large and strong to be in any way affected by a Convention of the kind. I repeat it, sir, the whole movement will not amount to anything, and is not worth talking about.

With this the interview terminated, Senator Thurman immediately afterwards leaving the hotel with a party of friends on a pre-arranged visit up town.

QUEER FREAK OF A FARMER.—The Bucks County (Penn.) *Intelligencer* says: "On a certain farm in Pine Run Valley, about three miles west of Doylestown, is a remarkable collection of hay-stacks. The owner appears to have stacked his hay for fifteen or twenty years past, without consuming much of it, and the result is that there are now from forty to fifty large stacks of hay on the premises. There is a group in almost every field, and the buildings are almost surrounded by them. Some of the stacks are so old and rotten that they have fallen apart and show a great gap in the middle, exposing the interior to the weather. These stacks probably contain, or did once, an average of eight tons each. This would make an aggregate of 400 tons, which at present city prices would not be far from $2,000. As many of them are quite old, the hay cannot now be of first quality. The object of this remarkable accumulation of hay we do not know, and the owner is said to be quite averse to selling any of it, and declined to supply some to the neighbors who ran short last spring. If it were now put in the market it would bring enough money to put the farm in prime order and erect a first rate set of buildings."

ROUGH ON CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.—Congress has passed a Tariff and Tax Law, which, among other unjust provisions, requires retail dealers in leaf tobacco to pay an annual license fee of five hundred dollars, and to pay to the government one-half the amount of their sales over one thousand dollars per year. It prevents any person from selling and, of course, from buying, leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hogshead at a time. Any man who cannot afford to buy a hogshead of leaf tobacco at a time, will be thereby excluded from the cigar manufacturing business. There are many poor men in the country—among whom are a great many Germans—who have been making an honest living by the manufacture of cigars on a limited scale, who have not the capital to buy a hogshead of leaf tobacco at a time, who will now be obliged to quit the business. If that is the way to gain votes for the administration, we fail to see it. But this administration cares nothing for poor men.

AN important item of news to thousands of Pennsylvanians is the reversal by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. J. M. Broadhead, of the former decision of the Second Auditor, Hon. E. B. French, refusing to allow the claims of the members of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves for the $100 bounty, under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 22, 1872. This bounty will now be allowed and paid.

News and Political Items.

—Wilkes has bet $20,000 on Greeley and wants to go $10,000 better.

—The Boston *Post* says that the title of LL.D., recently conferred upon Grant, means lover of large donations.

—Mrs. Southerland, of Indianapolis, produced 25½ pounds of baby the other day, in three installments—one masculine and two feminine.

—Ashland, Wis., is a new place to go down upon the map. Four months ago it was an uninhabited "howling wilderness," and now 400 people are living and expect to die there.

—A boy was found at Springfield, Mass., a day or two ago, tucked away on the framework, just above the wheels, of a car attached to an express train, with intent to steal a ride to New York.

—By the premature explosion of a cannon at Rushville, Indiana, Tuesday morning at a political meeting, Frank Reedenbough was fatally injured, George W. Wilson lost an arm, and J. M. Carr had his hand blown off.

—The *Commercial* states that a child having two heads, four legs, four arms, and but one body, was born last week in Wilmington. Unfortunately for some enterprising Barnum it only lived a couple of hours after its birth.

—The surface near the Baltimore shaft of the Wilkesbarre mine, at Scranton, Pa., caved in on Monday morning last, swallowing up a house occupied by two families. Only two persons were buried, both little girls. The mine was idle.

—Mr. Andrew Heiffner, of McConnellstown, whilst hauling in some grain, one day last week, the wagon upset, and Mr. Heiffner was thrown to the ground, and sustained such injuries about the head and shoulders that his life is in jeopardy.

—The Jesuits and Capuchin friars of Central America are being subjected to rough treatment. The Salvadorian Government is expelling the former, and the convents of the latter in Guatemala have been cleared of their occupants and the property confiscated to the Government.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rad.) says that Gratz Brown was a fifth rate man in college. Well, even if that be so, he is far better off than Grant, who in his class at West Point came out the eighteenth best man. Gratz, therefore, is thirteen degrees in college reputation beyond the head of the opposition ticket.

—Hon. Wm. Scott, of Erie, offers the following wager on the result of the campaign: $500 that Buckalew will carry Pennsylvania; $500 that Hendricks will carry Indiana; and $500 that Greeley will be chosen President. Although his proposition has been open for a week, no republican has dared to accept the bet.

—A young man, 22 years old, named Copps, recently married a respectable girl at Lowell, Mass., after a short acquaintance. Soon after she found him at a boarding-house with another woman professing to be his wife, and investigations revealed that he had been married five times already, once in Canada. The police want him.

—There is a wheat field on the west side of the San Joaquin river, California, thirty-five miles in length by eight miles in width, with an area of 179,000 acres. Estimating the average yield at sixteen bushels to the acre, it would give a total yield of 2,977,280 bushels, or 86,015 tons. This amount of grain would load 8600 cars, which, if made up in one train, would reach for over eighty miles.

—One day last week Mr. Henry Mimms, of West Penn twp., Schuylkill county, discovered a monstrous black snake in one of his fields and wishing to destroy the reptile he brought his gun from the house and fired at it, but instead of hitting the snake, the gun exploded and he received the contents in the face, depriving him of one eye instantly and severely injuring the other.

—"Well, look here, now," said a Western chap, "Greeley has been fighting us Democrats for thirty years, ain't he?"—"Certainly," was the reply. "Well, we Democrats have been fighting him for thirty years, haven't we?" "To be sure."—"Then I guess it's about quits between us," replied the Democrat, "and if he has hurt us any worse than we have hurt him I don't know it."

—A telegram from Madrid, Spain, says that five men on the 19th attempted to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain.—Their carriage was fired on; the fire was returned and one of the assassins killed, and two were captured. The King and Queen were returning home from the palace garden when the would-be assassins fired upon them. Neither of them were hurt. Great excitement and universal condemnation of the cowardly act prevailed in the city.

—On Tuesday, July 16th, a son of Mr. Jacob M'Causland, aged eight years, of Cowanshannock towp., Armstrong county, was killed by lightning. Mr. M'C. and his three sons were engaged at work in the barn, when the storm came up. The lightning struck the barn near the comb of the roof and passed down one of the principal posts near which the boy was standing. All the other persons present were knocked down by the shock, and suffered from the effects for several days.

—No taint of corruption stains the character of any of the candidates on our State ticket. How different with that of our opponents? Not only gross defalcations and peculations are charged against them, but the most flagrant violations of official duty are to be found on the debtor side of their account. Not only have they connived at the robbery of the people for the purpose of retaining their hold on power, but their official actions have been only noted for their truckling adhesion to Simon Cameron and his fortunes.

—On Monday a serious disturbance occurred in Williamsport between the lumbermen and their employees, the culmination of a strike by the latter. The mills were started and the strikers gathered in force, took possession of the mills and the town and threatened to burn the former. The city authorities were powerless and telegraphed to Gov. Geary for troops. After driving the Sheriff out of town and doing pretty much as they pleased, the rioters dispersed, the ringleaders leaving the city. One man was killed and several wounded.

—The famous Philadelphia Democratic politician, Alderman Wm. McMullin, was shot by Hugh Mara, a bar-tender, during a quarrel between them at a banquet of the Moyamensing Hose Company, Philadelphia, on Monday night last. The dispute arose in consequnca of Mara taking a boquet from the table, and after a few words Mara deliberately drew a pistol and shot McMullin in the breast, and then made his escape, and has not yet been taken. Mara was but recently pardoned out of the Penitentiary by Gov. Geary through the efforts of McMullin. The latter was in a precarious condition at latest accounts.

—Horace Greeley has been presented with an elegant ebony cane, with massive gold head, by the Catholics of Saint Paul, Minn. The cane was voted to him at the cathedral fair at the rate of a dollar a vote. Dr. Greeley distancing all competitors for the prize. In his letter accepting the cane the Doctor admits that the weight of 61 years has rendered a cane a useful appurtenance, and, though a little squeamish on the subject of receiving presents, he has not the heart to refuse that little token of the donors' regard. It is not, however, to be inferred from this circumstance that the Doctor would accept bull-pups in the same spirit.

A TRUE HERO.—On the [illegible] Thursday, July 11th, Patrick [illegible], colored man, and five female friends walking along the track of the [illegible] phia and Reading Railroad, [illegible] whistle of a locomotive reached [illegible] A train was passing along the [illegible] road upon the opposite side of the [illegible] kill, and they supposed the [illegible] from that side of the [illegible] more and the express train [illegible] There was no time for deliberation, [illegible] thought is quicker even than [illegible] with an intuitive perception of [illegible] and the only way to save [illegible] Gould sprang upon them, and [illegible] herculean effort, pushed them [illegible] embankment, on the edge of [illegible] track was laid.

They were saved. The next [illegible] was struck by the [illegible] into the air, and falling upon the [illegible] tank, rolled off, dead. Had [illegible] his prompt action the whole [illegible] would have been killed.

He might have saved himself [illegible] down the embankment and [illegible] friends to their fate; but [illegible] so, he saved them by [illegible] death.

Such an act of heroism [illegible] remembered; and the name of [illegible] GOULD should not be forgotten. [illegible] name and memory be honored.—*Philadelphia Catholic Standard.*

Grateful Greetings.—The [illegible] is made glad, rejoices with an [illegible] joy, the sick man who has been [illegible] to health feels his heart warm with [illegible] tude in the renewal of that life, and [illegible] shows his grateful feelings upon [illegible] have been instrumental in the [illegible] toration. We ask those who have [illegible] benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S [illegible] speak its virtues far and wide. [illegible] praises long and loud, until every [illegible] in the land has heard of its extraordinary [illegible] merits. There is no use in disputing [illegible] efficacy. Its cures, its prince[illegible] its scientific combination, will [illegible] to fight all beard and mercenary [illegible] tion. The cures it has made, to [illegible] perience of Dr. Keyser in the [illegible] of medicine, his success as a [illegible] lung diseases, all stamp it as a [illegible] extraordinary medicine, whose [illegible] never yet been compounded.

The Doctor's cures, here in the [illegible] numerous and reliable. But [illegible] more value to the consumptive than [illegible] is the hope and prospect of a cure [illegible] the ordinary means have failed. [illegible] KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Sold at [illegible] erty street, Pittsburgh, at $1.50 per [illegible] or 4 for $5.00. Private office [illegible] store, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. [illegible] to 6 P. M., except Sunday and [illegible]

A WAGON LOAD OF LUMBER THREE YEARS IN ONE PLACE.—[illegible] tgomery *Ledger* relates the following: [illegible] 1829 (43 years ago) an eccentric [illegible] named John Batty, a resident of [illegible] borough of Hamburg, Berks county, [illegible] a wagon load of lumber from [illegible] and after arriving at home placed [illegible] in a shed and refused to have it [illegible] Years passed and the wagon with [illegible] of lumber became an object of [illegible] osity, and strangers visiting Hamburg [illegible] more thought of leaving without [illegible] peep at the inevitable load of lumber. [illegible] they would think of visiting Niagara [illegible] taking a look at the falls. [illegible] however, the wagon was partially [illegible] and the lumber was used in the [illegible] tion of a new porch in front of the [illegible] ing owned by Mr. Batty, which [illegible] naturally caused considerable [illegible] Hamburg and a large number [illegible] secured relics from the old [illegible] though the finger of time has [illegible] itself to some extent upon both [illegible] boards yet they were in a [illegible] of preservation.

STRANGE AND FATAL HALLUCINATION.—A resident of this county, [illegible] possessor of a competency, [illegible] support himself and family [illegible] ural lives, became possessed [illegible] they were all coming to want [illegible] of starvation. This [illegible] firm hold upon his mind that [illegible] on the part of his friends [illegible] divest him of it. Day after day [illegible] ger for years. His greatest anxiety [illegible] to be for his family, and [illegible] mined, in order to save them, [illegible] compelled to starve himself. [illegible] ried into execution and became [illegible] this all absorbing and fatal [illegible] life, his death occurring [illegible] vation, voluntarily and persevered [illegible] upon himself. For several days [illegible] fused all sustenance and [illegible] were made to force food into [illegible] strength commenced to decline [illegible] after he died in a starving [illegible] dying words a few minutes [illegible] were, "I knew I would starve."—*True Democrat.*

STATE ELECTIONS.—Previous to the Presidential contest in November there will be held in the following States: North Carolina, August 1; Kentucky,

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Saturday, - - - July 27, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

HOW DO YOU LIKE US?—One glance is sufficient to demonstrate to the most careless observer that the inside of the FREEMAN has donned its promised suit of new type—the material having been received too late for the outside. We know that all our readers will appreciate this "new departure," and we hope that those who owe us will remember that now is the most acceptable time to square accounts, for new type costs much money and our greenbacks are but few.

Maps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—The old Clearfield county jail has been sold for $8,400.

—A railroad from Bedford to St. Clairsville is talked of.

—Huntingdon county will have a Labor Reform ticket next fall.

—Frank Vanscoyoc, of Tipton, had a leg taken off by the cars last Sunday.

—A house belonging to Gen. Bell, at Bell's Mills, was burned down last Monday.

—The Altoona Rifiemen and Locomotive Engineers picnicked enjoyably on Monday last.

—Abraham London, a well-known citizen of Altoona, died of typhoid fever last Sunday.

—Altoona had an alarm of fire last Sunday. As usual, "the fire department responded promptly."

—The Keystone Hotel Company, that is to say, the P. R. R. Co., have bought the Tyrone "Ward Hotel."

—Mr. McClelland, of Franklin county, has been appointed Superintendent of the Ebensburg Union School.

—"Fishing for catfish" is the excuse married men about here give their wives when they go home late o' night.

—David Gearhart lives near Philipsburg, Center county, and used to own $96 in money. It was a case of burglary.

—Zeillinger, charged with the murder of Wingate in Tyrone on the 4th, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $7,000.

—If the Philadelphia *Sunday Dawn* is authority, "no lady is safe from insult in the streets of Huntingdon after night."

—The Altoona *Sun* has it from unimpeachable radical authority that there are thirty Greeley Republicans in Ebensburg.

—The Highland Agricultural Society, of Johnstown, will hold a fair on their grounds, near Conemaugh, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of September.

—Greensburg is fearfully excited over an elopement which occurred last Wednesday. The parties are "well known," but no names are mentioned.

—Luther, the enterprising individual who stole all he could lay hands on the night the Altoona Logan House burned down, has plead guilty to the charge of larceny.

—McCrum, of the Altoona *Tribune*, has got back home from his western tour, and is now telling his readers, through the columns of his paper, what he knows about "Westward, ho!"

—The Huntingdon *Monitor* has been much enlarged, and is now printed on an Acme press. It is a good paper, and deserves all the support it receives, besides a great deal it don't receive.

—They wanted to hold the State Fair in Ebensburg this fall, but our old fair ground is planted in corn, and so they have concluded to go to Erie. September 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, are the days.

—The Huntingdon county Republican convention will be held on the 13th of August. Our esteemed fellow-townsman, the Hon. A. A. Barker, is not sanguine that he will be named as their choice for Congress.

—A little son of Timothy Hay, of South Mahoning township, Indiana county, fell in front of the knives of a mowing machine, last Wednesday, and was literally cut to pieces. His head was completely severed from the body.

—The heavy rains of the past couple of weeks have raised the Susquehanna to a rafting hight, and all the lumber at the head waters of the river has been sent down to market. As a consequence, the northerners now rejoice in the possession of much greenbacks.

—The County Commissioners of Mifflin county are in trouble. The Supreme Court recently granted a mandamus against them, directing them to erect a bridge across the river at Newton Hamilton, which order they failed to obey. An attachment for contempt was issued against them, and last week each of the officials was fined $500.

—Hon. B. Gratz Brown, our candidate for Vice President, went westward and homeward over the P. R. R. last Monday. He has been in ill health for several weeks, and is not even yet out of danger. That is bad enough. But here comes the Altoona *Radical* with the statement that Gratz will "look worse yet after his November through." And maybe that will kill him.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* tells us that the Red Stocking base ball club of that place would like to run a tilt with our Mountaineers. The Mountaineers, having vanquished all the clubs in Western Pennsylvania, stopped business last summer.—There was no inducement for them to longer continue their organization. They will not play this year, unless the Reds insist on "a game of instruction."

—The Hayes' Quartette troupe and the inimitable Frank A. Conly gave two concerts in the Court House this week, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. They were greeted with full houses on both occasions, and so great was the appreciation manifested of their singing, and especially of the efforts of Mr. Conly, who as a comic singer and mimic is one of the best we ever listened to, that by a unanimous vote of the audience they were requested to repeat the concert this (Saturday) evening. They have decided to accede to this request, and will therefore sing at the Court House this evening in an entire new programme. All lovers of good vocal music ought to be present.

MT. GALLITZIN SEMINARY.—The New York *Tablet* of the 20th inst. is the medium through which the following very complimentary, but well deserved, notice of Mt. Gallitzin Seminary and its late commencement reaches us:

Some time since we referred, in these columns, to the seminary for little boys which the Sisters of St. Joseph established some years ago in the town of Ebensburg, the county seat of the old and pre-eminently Catholic county of Cambria, in Western Pennsylvania. The Seminary, named after the Apostolic Prince, dear to the hearts of the staunch Catholics of that region, is located in one of the pleasantest parts of the pretty town, and so near to the new church which Father Christy has nearly completed, that the pupils are able to hear Mass every morning. Situated not far from the summit of the Alleghenies, the Seminary of Mt. Gallitzin is surrounded by a physical atmosphere, the purest and most bracing that could be desired, and under the constant watchfulness of the devoted Sisters, and the perfect peace and absence of temptation in the quiet mountain town, the moral atmosphere is no less healthy. The system of discipline adopted by the good Sisters is so skillfully adapted to the wants and feelings of very young boys, that the Seminary resembles a peaceful and pleasant home. The fact that the number of pupils is limited renders it possible for the Sisters to pay particular attention to each. We know of no better place for boys under twelve years old, whose parents wish to prepare them for a more advanced school. During the past year the condition of the Seminary has been most satisfactory. The boys have been making the best use of their time, distinguishing themselves by good conduct, and profiting by the careful tuition of the Sisters. These facts were demonstrated at the Second Annual Commencement, held on the 11th inst., to the great pleasure of the relatives of the boys, who had come, many of them, from great distances, specially for the occasion. A very agreeable programme had been arranged for the Commencement, its different numbers bringing forth, as they did, the peculiar merit of each and every scholar, brought the greatest credit to the young Seminary, and gave general satisfaction to all concerned. There were two little dramas performed, the first, "Saint Louis in Chains," a stirring and well conceived play which these very young actors went through with surprising ease and correctness; the second, "New Brooms Sweep Clean," was of a comic nature, and was equally well acted by comedians who were making their first appearance on any stage. Besides three dramatic exhibitions, were a number of musical pieces, and some declamatory efforts, which were received with much applause. The Salutatory was spoken by Master Nickie Bigley; Masters D. O. Hanson, L. Springer Cunningham, Frank Murphy, and Johnny Freyvogel, each performed solos on the piano; Masters Frank Beiler, and Teddie Maloney respectively gave vocal solos, besides which several duettes and quartettes were rendered, and several excellent choruses by all the pupils. The Valedictory was gracefully spoken by Master Teddie Maloney.—The performances in general were marked by a confidence in the bearing of the boys which can only be attributed to the unceasing efforts of the good Sisters. The musical exercises, though evidently the efforts of beginners, were not less creditable to the tuition received in this excellent institution.

Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg, presided at this interesting Exhibition, and with him were several clergymen, amongst others Rev. R. C. Christy, pastor of Ebensburg, Rev. J. Hackett, of Summit, Rev. O. P. Gallagher, of Jefferson, and Rev. P. M. Ward, of Pittsburgh.

A REUNION OF THE OLD PORTAGE RAIL ROAD MEN.—At a meeting of those who were engaged upon the State improvements, known as the Old Portage Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, before their abandonment, says the Johnstown *Daily Voice*, held at Summit, Pa., Friday, July 13th, an organization was effected and the following officers elected: President—John Quayle; V. Presidents—Peter Dougherty and James M'Closkey; Recording Secretaries—Wm. M'Connell and J. E. Storm; Corresponding Secretary—T. C. Myers. After an explanation of the object of the meeting, it was

Resolved, That we do have a second reunion of those who were employed upon the line of State improvements, at the "Summit House," Summit, Pa., on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1872.

Resolved, That appropriate committees be appointed to carry the first resolution into effect.

In pursuance of the second resolution, the following Committees were appointed:

Corresponding Committee—Wm. M'Connell, J. E. Storm, John Sharbaugh, Peter Dougherty and John Riffle, Summit; John Campbell and James Maloy, Johnstown; Charles McManamy, Loretto; Joseph Parks, East Conemaugh; John Major, Pittsburgh; John Ross, McVeytown; Jesse Crawford, Martha Furnace; ex-Mayor Potts, Powell Sharp and George Riffle, Altoona.

Committee Arrangements—Henry Hughes, James W. Condon, Wm. M'Connell, J. E. Storm and Daniel Criste.

Committee on Music—C. Reich, Sumnit; Jno. Black, Pittsburgh; David Humphreys, East Conemaugh.

Committee on Orators—John Sharbaugh, Henry Cassidy, W. W. Wike.

Committee of Reception—Jos. M'Closkey, Mathew Black, Isaac Wike, John M'Closkey, Richard Trotter, Col. John A. Lemon.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

WM. M'CONNELL, J. E. STORM, } Secretaries.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, ESQ., father of ex-Governor William F. Johnston, of this State, died at his residence near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, one day last week, at the patriarchal age of 99 years. He was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 10th of July, 1773, came to the United States in 1797, and being a practical and scientific surveyor, was immediately employed by Gen. Charles Campbell in locating land warrants north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. He was one of the first Sheriffs of Westmoreland county, and subsequently filled the offices of Treasurer and Register and Recorder of the county. He voted at every Presidential election which has taken place in this country except when Washington was chosen. He often said himself that he was present as a child at the parade of the Irish volunteers at Dungannon in 1781. He was the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, having become a member of the order in Ireland in the year 1795. He was an honored and an eminently respectable citizen, and was an elegant specimen of the educated and refined "old Irish gentleman."

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.—"How very light and easy it runs!" is the first expression you will make on seeing this wonderful machine. What little skill is required to run it, and how beautiful and perfect the work.

The most extravagant praise gives you but the faintest idea of its merits. Seeing is believing. Send for sample and descriptive circular to R. W. Steadman & Co., General Agents, No. 20 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

DR. ISENBERG, of East Altoona, is having entire success in the use of his improvements in Artificial Dental Plates. The wearer has double the satisfaction of any other plate made by the profession. Any one needing teeth should see the improvement before going elsewhere. Office hours from 8 A. M., until 7 P. M. A competent assistant will be in the office in the evening until 9 o'clock.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, July 25, 1872.

Dear Freeman—Allow me to make the following amendments to Brother Chapman's last school report, as he has no doubt been so busy that he overlooked them, and we want correct statistics:

"A good school house, built of brick, containing four rooms, and being two stories high, was built this year in the 6th ward (not 5th ward) of Johnstown.

"A much better building was erected in Conemaugh borough, also of brick, two stories high, and containing eight rooms. The site is conspicuous, and the building can be seen from the railroad by any one who travels. It was commenced nearly a year ago and is almost completed. Don't know what it cost, but it is worth $25,000.

"Several schools are now open, among which are the Woodvale and the Prospect borough schools. Woodvale school has about ninety and Prospect about one hundred and twenty pupils.

"We had a Teachers' Institute in Ebensburg last december. It would be improper to name a few where many did so well, but his fellow teachers will take no offense if I make special mention of Prof. Marsden and his singing class, who were the life and soul of the Institute, and who contributed so much to the success of the occasion."

The *Daily Mountain Voice* is now two weeks old and is an institution of our thriving city. All over Young is the presiding local genius. His sayings are short and sweet, like a roasted maggot. May they *increase* greatly. Circulation about six hundred already.

The English Lutheran church is to have a new four-faced clock that will cost one thousand dollars.

The Cambria Iron Company have built a splendid new fire-proof office. Everything in and about it is either stone, brick, iron, glass or slate.

The United Presbyterian church has a chandelier in the centre of the ceiling that has thirty-two jets of gas and thirty-two reflectors.

A miner named Augustine Callanqueen was considerably burned on the face, right arm and ankle, on Tuesday morning last, by the explosion of a can of powder. A spark from his lamp is supposed to have furnished the motive power.

A young girl whose name I suppress, the daughter of very respectable parents living in Conemaugh borough, was arrested Tuesday morning by officer Freidhoff on a charge of vagrancy, and, after a hearing before Justice Fisher, was sent up for a thirty days' sojourn at Castle Bonacker, in your place.—Her age is twenty-three years, from which it may be inferred that she is old enough to know how to behave herself.

When we wrote that Fourth of July poetry we intended it to hit, but we can't tell how the editors of the Johnstown *Democrat* found out that we meant *them*. Pretty smart fellows, those editors.

One half of the wheat crop in this end of the county and in Westmoreland county has been destroyed by the wet weather. Indeed, we might include many other counties, if not States.

The serenaders who *went it strong* on the Conemaugh borough wedding, on Tuesday night, were fined each $2 and costs. It was the *gong* of the Hurlbert House that did the mischief for the Clinton street serenaders.—How are you, George?

S. D. Warfel caused the arrest of two females yesterday morning on the charge of larceny, claiming that they had robbed him of a pocket-book containing $900 and valuable papers, but at the hearing he admitted that he had given them the missing property. Of course the accused were discharged.

St. Patrick's Society of this place propose to indulge in a grand pic-nic in Cambria City on Saturday of this week. With such men as M. P. Meagher, Michael Sweeny, Michael Rodgers and Michael Walsh for managers the social and financial success of the affair is indeed amply assured. Come down and bring all your friends.

As you will probably have much else to print with your new types this week, I had better perhaps say no more for the present. I am very glad to know that the *Freeman* is to have a new outfit. May it and its editor long continue to thrive like a green bay tree.

ROB ROY.

ARREST OF SCOTT MONROE, THE GREAT JAIL BREAKER—*Officer Westbrook Works up the Little Job.*—Scott Monroe, a mulatto, was convicted, at the May Sessions at Bedford, for the larceny of a small quantity of butter, not exceeding two pounds, and sentenced to hard labor, in the Western Penitentiary, for a period of one year. The night following his sentence, he escaped from the jail and fled to Maryland. The Sheriff offered a reward of $50 for his apprehension, and a month or six weeks later, he was picked up, by the Cumberland police, and returned to Bedford.

He was hand-cuffed, hobbled and placed in close confinement, but the indomitable Scott was not to be baffled in that way.—With a horse-shoe nail he manufactured a key, with which he unlocked his cuffs, out of a case-knife, clandestinely furnished him, he manufactured a saw, with which he sawed off his hobbles, sawed the bolts off of his door, then worked with a confederate prisoner into the cellar, then bursted things generally and the two left for parts unknown.

The Sheriff offered another reward of $50, and notified the detective forces, in the surrounding counties, of the escape. Monroe, on leaving Bedford, struck for this place. Here he awaited the arrival of Robinson's Circus, with which he had traveled last year in charge of some ring horses. He followed it from this place to Mifflintown, where he joined it. Officer Westbrook learned that a colored man had joined them at Mifflintown, and from the description he was satisfied that it was Scott.

The show, in the meantime, had gone up to Mercersburg and over to M'Connellsburg, and all sight was lost of it. From M'Connelsburg it headed up to Bedford. Here Scott kept himself *dark*. Officer Westbrook, who was awaiting the appearance of the show on the line of the railroad, did not hear of it again until last Tuesday evening, when it was reported it would be at Williamsburg the next day. He proceeded to that point at once, where he found his man sailing under the name of Charley Williams. He arrested him, and after considerable effort on the part of Charley, to prove that he was not Scott Monroe, he brought him to this place. As they stepped from the cars the officer recognized Sheriff Keyser, of Bedford, standing in the door of the Exchange hotel; stepping up to him he said: "Sheriff, is this your man?" "Yes, SIR!" said the Sheriff, emphatically, and Scott was provided with quarters, at Castle Houck, until evening when he was hustled off to Bedford.

We have only to add that officer Westbrook deserves great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which he worked up this case. Those two pounds of butter will cost Bedford county a snug little sum. We can't buy any at that price.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

THE song says that "Tom Bolynn, his wife, and his wife's mother, all went down to the bridge together; the bridge broke down, and they all fell in—'We are going to the devil!' said Tom Bolynn." But they didn't go, for instead of being drowned, they floated ashore on a plank of the Philadelphia platform, and forthwith betook themselves to farming and housekeeping, preparatory to which they bought a big lot of farm implements, stoves, hardware, tinware, groceries, etc., at George Huntley's mammoth cheap store, where everybody who reads this should go and do likewise.

HOW TO GO WEST.—If you want to go West, take the Ebensburg branch train at 6 A. M., arrive at Cresson at 7, and—if you are in a hurry—jump on the Emigrant train at 4 P. M. If things work right, the likelihood is that you will arrive at Pittsburgh in due course of time, where—if you have not got far enough westward—they will likely give you further information. On the railroad, they run by *time*, and therefore it behooves you, before starting, to call on Cham. Roberts and buy a good American watch. West or no west, buy from Cham.

EVERYBODY who pretends to know anything about it says that if this fearfully moist weather continues much longer, some hay, considerable wheat, acres of oats, and corn in quantities incalculable, will be destroyed. Taking advantage of this bad old state of affairs, the speculators are endeavoring, with some show of success, to shove up the price of flour. E. J. Mills, however, will continue to sell flour, good flour, at old-time prices just as long as he can stand the pressure. Also prime groceries, feed, etc.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE FIFTH THING.

Effort on the part of pupils is wanted in all our schools. Five times more could be learned in one winter term than is learned. There is no doubt about this. Just let a very valuable reward be offered to each pupil for a special effort, and then see the result. If they can progress rapidly for rewards, they can without them. In our colleges, pupils often have five or six studies at the same time, such as Latin, Greek, Geometry, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Philosophy and History, with heavy lessons in each, say a page in Cæsar or Sallust, or one hundred lines in Virgil, and they learn all their lessons. Some of these pupils are quite young, the most being boys of from twelve to eighteen years of age. How do they learn so much? They *study*. Study is the only key to knowledge. During my thirty-eight years' experience in teaching, it was only occasionally that I met with pupils who studied hard. In the year 1841 a boy named McLaughlin solved all the sums in "The Western Calculator" in six weeks, and explained one or two each day, besides attending to other studies. In 1843 a young man named McKeever went thro' "Gummere's Surveying" in eight weeks, protracting all the figures and entering in a book all the calculations. In 1870 a boy named Ashton commenced to study Geography, and at first did not know what a hemisphere was, or in fact anything about this branch of study. In two months he could repeat about one hundred definitions and point to five thousand places on the outline maps. These were rare cases of progress, but what has been done can be done. In the Millersville Normal School as much is learned in one day as is learned in any of our schools in one month. Why cannot this industry be transferred to our Common Schools? Simply because the minds of the pupils are not bent on study, but are roaming over the hills, in a semi-clairvoyant state. I have known pupils in schools to spend four or five months in learning to add, subtract, multiply and divide simple numbers—a task that ought to be accomplished in from four days to four weeks. And I have seen reading lessons assigned to pupils of *one line* to each, when pupils the same age will translate a *hundred lines* in Latin. Reading is acquired, like a knowledge of music, by dint of practice. Pupils should have dictionaries at hand and should look for the meaning of all words they do not understand, and they should not consider it a grievous task to do so. Little boys who study Latin have to turn the dictionary over a hundred times every day. Why cannot English be learned in the same way? It is not for want of time. Pupils have plenty of time to study, especially in winter. The long nights afford ample time to consult books, and the long walks in the country to school afford time to think their lessons over and over again.—And this kind of study is of the healthful kind. Let body and mind take exercise at the same time, and no injury is done to either. Great men and great scholars study more when exercising than at any other time.—Let the pupils of Cambria county make an effort next winter to excel themselves and to excel the children of all other counties around. Begin the first day of school. Have all the books ready, so that no time be lost. Keep at work from day to day. Labor at night. Methodize the studies. Divide the time properly. Make a greater effort each succeeding day, and work as hard all the time as people do on their farms or in their shops. Teachers can aid pupils, but they cannot study for them. The effort to *learn* must be on the part of the pupil, while the effort to *teach* must be on the part of the teacher. Let pupils spell the name of everything they see; read a great deal; count and calculate, not only the problems in the books, but the areas of fields, the quantity of lumber in a load of lumber, the number of cubic feet in cellar walls, plastering, brick work, roofing, and everything that has length, or length and breadth, or length, breadth and thickness. Do not stick to the book, except to find rules. Think outside of the book, for it is thinking makes the scholar.

ROB ROY.

AN INHUMAN OUTRAGE.—A FAMILY *Driven from Home at Night and their House Burned.*—A desperado, named Joe Ingram, living with his family, in Mt. Union, at about 2 o'clock, on last Friday morning, proceeded to the residence of his father-in-law, named Ryan, living a short distance above that place, and by threats of murder drove his mother-in-law and five children from their home, with nothing on but their night clothing, and then set fire to the house and burned it, with all its contents, to the ground. He went to three houses to get matches before he succeeded, and after he had succeeded in his hellish design, he ascended the roof of the house and hallooed "fire" until the heat became unbearable; the only pity is that the roof did not open and swallow up the fiend. The children were obliged to remain in the woods until clothing was sent from the town to cover their nakedness. Mr. Ryan is working at Barree Forge and was not at home. The family is entirely destitute. Ingram went to work on the railroad as if nothing had occurred.

It is supposed that the matter grew out of an old grudge. About a year ago Ingram acted very badly and the Ryan family had a warrant issued for him. In making the arrest Constable Rodgers, in self-defence, was obliged to put a ball through Ingram's arm, and it is supposed he bears a grudge ever since.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

JOHNSTOWN has now a daily *Voice* in the news and literary gossip of the times, and we are free to say that it makes good use of its powers. It seems to be well sustained by business men and others, and by none more freely than the enterprising firm of Aldendifer & Coppock, whose mammoth advertisement assures us that they are closing out their summer goods *at actual cost*, and as they have everything that feminine fancy could desire in the matter of wearing apparel, we add our voice to Johnstown's. Force in advising the ladies especially to go there and buy, and go at once. 212 Main street is the place.

THE town of Somerset, which suffered almost total destruction by fire a few months ago, is being rapidly rebuilt in a more substantial and elegant style. The ancient town will soon assume if not exceed its former proportions, and the people thereaway as well as hereaway who understand their own interests will continue to flock, as heretofore, to the exceedingly low priced Clothing Store of M. H. Mayer, Opera House, 233 Main street, Johnstown, where all kind of wearing apparel and furnishing goods for men and boys are now being disposed of at wholesale city prices to close out summer stock.

A YOUNG LADY who was doing her level best to shuffle off this mortal coil by the aid of tight lacing, and who was heard to sing, "I would not live alway—I ask not to stay," suddenly made up her mind to keep on living a little longer, if for no other purpose than to see, admire and buy of the great abundance of elegant dress goods and dry goods so temptingly displayed and so cheaply sold at John J. Murphy's popular emporium, corner of Main and Franklin sts., Johnstown, where the best of goods and the most moderate prices ever reign supreme.

THE report that a blacksnake fourteen feet long was seen dragging its ponderous tail along on the farm of one Smith, in Yoder township, lacks confirmation. But the report that S. J. Hess & Bro., 241 Main street, Johnstown, have marked down their stock of nice, stylish ready-made clothing to the lowest notch is vouched for by all who have been their to see. Big cities may trot out larger stocks than Hess & Bro., but beit r goods at the same low prices cannot be found inside or outside of any city.

THE pink of perfection is a flower, and Solomon in all his glory had not a toilet to compare with a lilly. In those days, however, James J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall was not, and Solomon labored under a disadvantage not peculiar to the present time. Mr. Murphy has suits enough to supply a regiment, and poor indeed is the man who cannot a ford to buy good and substantial clothing at the very low prices prevailing at No, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

MURDER.—The report that a man named Henderson was murdered in Nova Scotia may be false, but the report that V. S. Barker has an immense stock of seasonable clothing and dress goods, which will be sold at first cost, is a fact that a visit to his store will amply confirm. If bargains you seek, to V. S. Barker just speak, as he would like to sell ten thousand dollars' worth of such goods next week.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to give credit to any body on my account without a written order from me. Parties having claims against me will please present them within six weeks from date, and those indebted to me will much oblige by setting without delay. GEO. G. LASSER,
Carrolltown, July 20, 1872.-4t. Tailor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the funds in the hands of John Mannion and Henry Scanlan, Executors of Michael Cunningham, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 22D day of AUGUST next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.
July 27, 1872.-4t. JOHN S. RHEY.

BUY OR NO BUY!

COME AND SEE WHAT

M. L. OATMAN

HAS IN THE LINE OF

DRESS GOODS!

DRY GOODS

LADIES' SHOES AND GAITERS,

NOTIONS

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,

Queensware, Glassware, Tobacco, Cigars,

Canned Fruits, &c., &c.

STORE, NO. 100 HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG.

IF YOU WANT A

GOOD SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOY,

WHERE HE WILL BE

Well Taught, Well Fed and Well Cared For,

Amid happy surroundings, send him to

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY.

J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D., Principal,
Chambersburg, Pa.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE,

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Separate buildings. Fall term begins Aug. 19th. For Catalogue, address the President,
L. H. HAMMOND, A. M., Annville, Pa.

COTTAGE SEMINARY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Pottstown, Montgomery Co. Pa.

The twenty-fourth annual session of this Institution opens September 12th. For Circulars, address Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.

Family Boarding School

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

At Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

on Phila. & Reading R. R. Twenty-second annual session opens Sept. 11th. Situation healthy and beautiful. Classical, English and Mathematical courses of study—thorough and practical. For Circulars, containing full particulars, address GEO. D. MEIGS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE and COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, CONN. Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies. Fall session, 36th year, begins Sept. 13. For Catalogue, address Gen. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

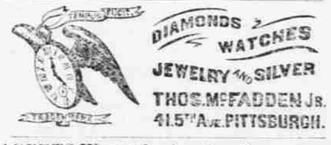
AGENTS WANTED FOR LIFE AND TIMES OF

Jas. Fisk, Jr.

Contains Biographies of Drew, Vanderbilt, Gould, Tweed, &c., with a financial history of the country for the last three years, and what Grant has done since he was "BLESSED SUNDAY." Over 500 pages. Price $2. Address
New York BOOK CO., 145 Nassau St., New York.

Campaign Goods for '72.

Agents wanted for our Campaign Goods. Sell at sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit. Now is the time. Send at once for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists of our Fine Steel Engravings of all the Candidates, Campaign Biographies, Charts, Photographs, Badges, Pins, Flags, and everything suited to the times. Ten Dollars per day easily made. Full outfits sent for $3. Address MOORE & GOODSPEED, 37 Park Row, New York.



AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than any thing else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. SHAW & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. Price, $290 No Agents. Circulars free.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for *Blueing Clothes*. The genuine has Barlow's and Willberger's name on the label, and is put up at Willberger's Drug Store, No. 238 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that *Dr. Bigelow's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

BRIDGE LETTING.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the materials and the erection of a BRIDGE across the Clearfield Creek, near the saw-mill of Anthony Swires, in Clearfield township, Cambria county, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of said county until the 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioner's office.
JAS. E. NEASON,
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
WM. D. M'CLELLAND, } Comm'rs.
Ebensburg, July 20, 1872.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — Estate of MARY MCGUIRE, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of MARY MCGUIRE, late of Barr township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to the estate in question are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. FRANCIS O'FRIEL.
Loretto, July 20, 1872.-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE — Estate of WILLIAM RILEY, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM RILEY, late of Prospect boro', Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. SUSAN RILEY, Administratrix.
Prospect, July 20, 1872.-6t.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
[7-13.-3m.] FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872.

SILAS ADAMS, in account with the School District of Clearfield Township:

JUNE 29, 1872.	Dr.	Cr.
To am't rec'd from Collectors	$1,709.55	
" error in last year's settlem't	2.5.55	$2,076.54
By amount of Orders lifted	1,778.11	
" per centage on money paid	25.56	$1,812.67
Bal. due Township on settlement		$263.84

BOUNTY TAX. Dr.
To amount received from Collectors ... $1,738.58
Cr.
By amount of Bonds and Judgments paid ... $1,561.89
" per centage on money paid ... 25.01
" one day attending settlem't ... 1.50 $1,588.69
Bal. due Township on settlement ... $150.09

WE, the undersigned Auditors, do certify the above to be correct.
WM. IVORY,
H. R. NOEL,
A. BURGOON, } Auditors.
July 15.-3t.

NOTICE.—James McDermitt vs. Michael McDermitt, John McDermitt, Michael A. McDermitt, son of full age of Henry McDermitt, deceased, and Charles V. McDermitt, by his Guardian, James Litzinger.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 92 December Term, 1867. Plurles. Summons in Partition.

And now, June 12, 1872, Rule upon James McDermit, John McDermitt, and James Litzinger, Guardian of Charles V. McDermitt, John C. McDermitt, and James P. McDermitt, minor children of Henry McDermitt, deceased, awarded by the Court to appear therein on the first day of next term, to accept or refuse to take the real estate at the valuation put upon it by the inquest held on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872.

Notice to be given to Michael McDermitt of the Rule by publication six times in the *Cambria Freeman*. By the Court.

[SEAL.] From the Record. Certified 12th of June, 1872.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff. [Je20.5t.]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM containing 48 Acres, more or less, of which 30 Acres are clear, situated in Munster twp., Cambria county, within two miles of Cresson and about the same distance from Loretto, will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. A comfortable Dwelling House and a good Stable are among the improvements. There is also an excellent orchard on the premises and a never-failing spring convenient to the house. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Tunnel Hill, Gallitzin, or address me.
July 13.-tf. JOHN O'BRIEN,
Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa.

DENTISTRY carried on in all its branches by DR. WERTZ & BRO., at their DENTAL ROOMS, No. 186 Washington street, Johnstown, Pa., in John L. Raab's building. They make the very best and cheapest *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* in Johnstown. Beautiful and COMPLETE SETS at from $10 to $25. Teeth EXTRACTED and FILLED free of charge, except for materials used. Notice the following certificate: "This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have *leased* to the above Dr. WERTZ & BRO. a room in my residence on Washington street for a term of six years.
JOHN L. RAAB.
Johnstown, June 14, 1872. [Jul.30.-com.]

LAZARUS MYERS } In Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 27, June
RICHARD JELLY. } Term, 1872.

On motion of Johnston & Scanlan, the Court appoint John P. Linton, Esq., an Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of defendant's real estate on above stated writ.
From the Record. J. K. HITE, Proth'y.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in the Borough of Johnstown, on FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend; otherwise he debarred from coming in on said fund.
July 20.-3t. JOHN P. LINTON, *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County.—*In the matter of the first account of Wm. H. Snyder, Administrator of James M. Rifle, deceased.*—And now, June 10, 1872, on motion of Shoemaker & Berry, John P. Linton, Esq., appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Administrator arising from the sale of real estate.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of Shoemaker & Berry, in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper; otherwise they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
July 20.-3t. JOHN P. LINTON, Auditor.

Evan B. Evans, } Common Pleas of Cambria
vs. } Co., No. —, March Term,
Mary Ann Lewis. } 1872. Libel in Divorce.

And now, June 10, 1872, on motion of C. L. Pershing, Esq., W. Horace Rose, Esq., appointed a Commissioner to take testimony.
By the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sit for the purpose of the above appointment, at my office in the Borough of Johnstown, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 3D, 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.
July 13.-3t. W. HORACE ROSE, Com'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of WM. DOUGHERTY, dec'd. Having been granted Letters of Administration on the estate of William Dougherty, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES W. CONDON, Adm'r.
Summitville, June 22, 1872.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Estate of PAT'K DOUGHERTY, dec'd. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Pat'k Dougherty, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased,

LOVERS' LEAP.

A ROMANCE OF INDIAN LIFE.

No summer tourist of a romantic turn, happening to be near Lansing, Iowa, will omit seeing the "Lovers' Leap," as it is called, of which this Indian legend is told: On the whole line of the Mississippi river there is not, perhaps, any grander scenery than that about Lansing, Iowa. A short distance below the town, on the west side of the river, stands a noble bluff, shooting up almost perpendicular to the height of four hundred feet. The base of the bluff, which is only a few rods from the water's edge, is fronted by a sloping beach, thick set by rough, jagged rocks, among which a few stunted trees and shrubs grow. The summit of the bluff falls off gracefully into a fine level tract of land, covered in summer with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, while the brink of the steep ends abruptly in a broad, naked rock, from which a charming view of the river, both above and below, can be had. Upon this rock the Indians used to meet to recount their deeds of war, engage in their wild dances, and view the face of nature so pleasantly spread out in broad beauty below. Here, long ago, a band belonging to the tribe of the Winnebagoes had camped for the night. Among their number was En-ow-kaw kaw, a beautiful girl, the daughter of Wah-ma-naw-kaw-kaw, the medicine man of the tribe.—There were two young men in the company, Waw kaw chaw-ku kaw, Coming Thunder, and Rob-kaw, the great hunter. They were both great favorites with the father of the maiden, and he had often burned incense to the Great Spirit for victory to the one, and practiced countless incantations that the other might return safe and successful from the hunt.

The regard which the father had for each held him back from even a word or a sign that could in any way decide the contest in the maiden's breast as which of the two she should choose. The slightest indication from him would have settled the case, but he would not do it. Thus the matter stood on the night when the band stood about the camp-fire on the broad rock overlooking the great river. The rivals, sitting in silent gloom at the fire, eyed each other apart, and though they never talked together on the subject of their jealousy, they instinctively understood the whole difficulty. In full view where the firelight dwelt warmest, sat the lovely En-ow-kaw-kaw on a mat, weaving a necklace of beads. She looked prettier than ever before in the eyes of the dusky wooers. They glanced at each other. At last one of them spoke a word which the other construed into a menace, when they both sprang to their feet, and in the first moment of rage challenged each other to a test of courage for the hand of the young woman—a test no less hazardous than that of leaping over the broad rock to the level below. In an instant they flung away their blankets, and, each eager to be first, ran to the edge and leaped off at once into the pale moonlight and the sleep of death.

The band went down the winding path on the side of the bluff, stretched out the mangled bodies of the foolish lovers on the green grass, and while they stood in dismal sorrow around them, a wild, weird strain was heard from the rock above. En-ow-kaw-kaw was chanting the death requiem, which told that she, too, had determined there to end her life. Her father, the medicine man, knew the meaning of the song, and with a step as light and swift as a tiger's he ascended the path, stole up behind her, seized her in his arms and bore her away. In the morning the bodies were interred with all the ancestral rites of Indian burial, the band went gloomily away, and since that time no camp fire has been lighted upon the rock: but the view from the height is as grand as ever, and men have agreed that the place shall always be known as the Lovers' Leap.

"THAT'S HOW."—After a great snow storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path thro' a snow bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along.

"By keeping at it," said the boy cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller, until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned, do not lose a breath in saying, "I can't," or "I do not see how;" but go at it and keep at it—study. That is the only way to conquer it.

If a fault is cured or a bad habit broken up, it cannot be done by merely being sorry, or only trying a little. You must keep fighting until it is got rid of.

If you have entered your Master's service, are trying to be good, you will sometimes find hills of difficulty in the way. Things will often look discouraging, and you will not seem to make any progress at all: but keep at it. Never forget "that's how."

ALL THE SAME.—A Schleswig correspondent says: A little time back a country woman was buying various articles at a store here, all of which seemed to indicate a projected emigration to America. The tradesman asked the woman whether such was the case, and received the following reply: You see I have two daughters. One of them was engaged to a man who has gone out to America, and who promised that as soon as he had made enough money to support a wife, he would send out money for the journey, and that then they should be married. But several years had passed, and my daughter had found another sweetheart, when one day a letter comes from America with money to pay the passage. Well, now, I made up my mind to send my second daughter instead of the eldest. The two lasses are as like as two blades of grass, and it will be all one to him which of 'em he gets for a wife."

WHEN YOU WANT

TO INDULGE IN

Luscious Ice Cream,

CHOICE CONFECTIONS,

Foreign FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

PRIME FRESH GROCERIES,

Tobacco, Cigars,

And Other Seasonable Luxuries,

CALL ON S. P. M'CANN.

THE WORLD CHALLENGED

TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

TAYLOR & CO., of Altoona, are fast gaining an enviable reputation as philanthropists by introducing among the ladies the AMERICAN CHAMPION WASHER! the only Washing Machine in the market that will do its work perfectly on all kinds of clothing without the aid of a rubbing board.

It washes without chafing, rolling or pressing the clothes in any way, and hence without any wearing of the fabric.

It will wash anything, from the finest lace to the heaviest bed-quilt.

It will do the same work in a shorter time and with less labor than any other Machine made.

Any person desiring a Washing Machine can have a Champion Washer taken to their residence and tested, when, if not satisfactory, it will be taken away without cost to them.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Messrs. TAYLOR & CO.—*Gents:* Your American Champion Washer has been in use at my hotel long enough to convince us that it is all it claims to be. It saves two-thirds of the labor and time and does the work as well as it *can* be done by hand. We would not be without it for double its cost. HENRY FOSTER.

Ebensburg, March 20, '72. Cambria House.

☞ Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & Co. No. 1106 Twelfth Street, Altoona, and for sale by V. LUTRINGER.

March 23, 1872.-3m. Main St., Ebensburg.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED, Lock Stitch.

THERE are some points in a Sewing Machine that ladies desiring to purchase should take into consideration, namely:

Lightness of Running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the Work Required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of Order.

We claim that the **Improved Elliptic** possesses all these points, and that it is

THE VERY BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

NOW MANUFACTURED,

And we solicit an examination of it. Agents wanted in every county, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. EATON BROTHERS, 19 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. [6-22,-8m.

R. R. Davis & Co.

HIGH STREET,

Three Doors West of Centre Street,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

FLOUR, FEED, BACON, FISH,

Coffee, Tea, Syrups and Molasses.

ALL WHICH THEY PROMISE TO SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Country Produce taken for GOODS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates. A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LOOK SHARP AT THIS!

136. THE ONLY CATHOLIC 136.

BOOK & PERIODICAL STORE

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

M. P. MEAGHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS of all kind, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HISTORICAL and CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, PERIODICALS, PICTURES, FRAMES, &c., &c., 136 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa. Will sell every article at Baltimore or Philadelphia prices. *A liberal discount allowed to the Rev. Clergy, Libraries, or those buying in large lots.* Books bound and Pictures framed at the lowest possible prices. All the Eastern Weekly Papers for sale.

136 Franklin Street, Johnstown. 136.

T. D. CASEY, late of Robert Woods & Co.
C. T. FOGARTY.....JAMES CASEY.

CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,

No. 315 Liberty Street,

Dec. 6, 1871.-3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GEO. W. OATMAN.....J. GALLITZIN LAKE.

OATMAN & LAKE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-ly.*]

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROO and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

YERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.

Johnstown, Pa.

invite the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

SUMMER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

AT EVERY PRICE!

HUTCHISON & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in

IRON & WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

STEAM PUMPS,

Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Hose, Belting, Packing and Mechanical Supplies,

Corner Wood St. and Second Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the Huntoon Steam Governor, Knowles' Patent Steam Pumps, RIDER Cut Off and Caloric Engines, Union Stone Co.'s Emery Wheels. [3m.] [4-27.]

EBENSBURG

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

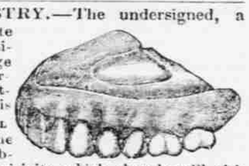
Andrew Hosoe,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, ANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.

☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, Chapel.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871 --tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

OATMAN & BUCK,

Physicians and Surgeons,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

1872. SPRING. 1872.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CASH CUSTOMERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops. Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shoe Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glasswave, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Fevers, (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Secret, Grand and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Gleases, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative power of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of those forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in resisting these wasting forces, and repairs them with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedies in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of eggs, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back, Groins and Bladder. Price, $1.50.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1868.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for 12 years, and spent much in its bottles of the Radways, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. You are at liberty to use this in the papers or otherwise, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY CALIFORNIA

D. WALKER'S

TUREK

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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☞ Advice given in English and German.

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F. A. SHOEMAKER.....GEO. A. BERRY.

SHOEMAKER & BERRY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. [Jan.20.-tf.]

Throwing Away a Fortune.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, when looking the (now) outer wards of the city was regarded as of little value, and when those who farmed it imagined—if they ever the subject a thought at all—that burgh would never grow beyond the daries of the old nine wards, a tract of fifty acres, overlooking the Monongahela, opposite the City Farm, owned by a man whose chief characteristic was the unyielding determination to submit to what he might deem a wrong or an imposition. He had on one occasion to employ a physician, as most of us have; and the doctor, like most others, expected pay for his services. sent in his bill to the farmer, and the mer refused to pay. He had made up mind not to pay the bill and that enough. The doctor brought suit, case was finally submitted to a who cut down the bill, fixing the justly due at $5. The farmer still to pay—declared he never would The doctor got stubborn too, and he would have his money. The trate gave judgment against the but, nevertheless, he adhered to pose not to pay.

An execution was issued, the was seized by the sheriff and for sale. The farmer's mind was up, and was not to be changed by sheriff's writs or the advice of of friends. The property was sold on the execution, based on dollar judgment, and of course "knocked down" at a mere song. farmer was thus divested of his was eventually compelled to possession. After the sale he sent in his bill to the former, and it judgment and costs, but he refused so. In a few years after the for $3 400 to a gentleman who eight or nine years. Then a came, and it changed hands enormous advance. These purchased the property until last year, when sold it to the Homestead Bank for handsome sum of $60,000. The pany, within the last few days, admirable system of selling homes, disposed of over $100,000 of this same land, and still have third of their purchase unsold! farmer been as determined on to his property as he was on the away he would have made himself or left a handsome fortune for his

THE DEACON AND THE BUMBLE BEE.—The latest ludicrous incident of time comes from Indianopolis. warm Sunday, and the lazy the congregation was only relieved motion of the push-leaf fans come the soporific effects of the sermon. Upon one of the puffs of air that now and then came through wide-open windows, sailed a bumble bee, wandering from the flowers, to see what it was like. Round and round he soared, humming as he went, now up among chandeliers, now down close to the noddies of the worshippers, until wing, he suddenly sat down on bald pate of a dozing deacon. awhile. What the dream was that a pleasant smile to overspread man's face at that instant, it hard to tell, but when